# The Bombay Gazette.

REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

**No. 7,733.—New Series.** **BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1873.** Subscription in Advance. {For a Year......Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24} *Including Postage.*

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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**All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."**

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander E. H. Howell, R.N.R., will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th Nov. 1873, at 4 p.m.

| November 1873. | | November 1873. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 15 | Leave Tuticorin | 23 |
| ,, Ratnagherry | 16 | ,, Colombo | 24 |
| ,, Vingorla | 16 | ,, Galle | 25 |
| ,, Goa | 17 | ,, Negapatam | 28 |
| ,, Carwar | 17 | ,, Madras | 30 |
| ,, Mangalore | 18 | | Dec. |
| ,, Cannanore | 19 | ,, Coconada | 2 |
| ,, Tellicherry | 19 | ,, Vizagapatam | 3 |
| ,, Calicut | 20 | ,, Bimlipatam | 3 |
| ,, Beypore | 20 | ,, Gopaulpore | 4 |
| ,, Cochin | 21 | ,, False Point | 5 |
| ,, Alleppy | 21 | Arrive CALCUTTA | 7 |

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st November 1873, at 2 p.m.

| Nov. 1873. | | Dec. 1873. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 21 | Leave BUSREH | 10 |
| ,, Kurrachee | 25 | ,, Fao | 10 |
| ,, Guadur | 26 | ,, Bushire | 12 |
| ,, Muscat | 28 | ,, Bahrein | 12 |
| ,, Bunder Abbas | 30 | ,, Linga | 17 |
| ,, Linga | Dec 2 | ,, Bunder Abbas | 19 |
| ,, Bushire | 4 | ,, Muscat | 21 |
| ,, Koweit | 6 | ,, Guadur | 23 |
| ,, Fao | 6 | ,, Kurrachee | 26 |
| ,, Mahomerah | 6 | Arrive BOMBAY | 29 |
| Arrive BUSREH | 7 | | |

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. M. Betts, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th November 1873, at 2 p.m.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Cottos, R.N.R., will be despatched on MONDAY, the 17th November 1873, at 2 p.m.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st November 1873, at 2 p.m.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 27th NOVEMBER.

THE S.S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,951 Tons gross, 1,000 H.P. effective, built expressly for the India trade, will sail as above, taking first-class Passengers only at following rates :—

Fare to Liverpool...Rs. 500.
,, Suez ...... ,, 300.

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be procured on board.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The outward passage was accomplished under 31 days, including detention at Malta and in Canal.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th November 1873.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer DIDO, 1,235 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th December 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

| | Cabin. | Deck with Food. |
|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | £40 | £19-0 |
| To Port Said | £30 | £14-6 |
| To Suez | £28 | £13-7 |

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 11th November 1873.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CERDIC arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agent s.s. Cerdic.

Bombay, 11th November 1873.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

**Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.**

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 17th November, 1873, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GEELONG 1,584 Tons, and 250 H.P., Captain G. J. Babot, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 10th November 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 18th November, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MOOLTAN, (2,257 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. W. W. Fentiman, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 15th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th November 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

POONAH ......2,152 Tons, November 20th, to Calcutta.
HYDASPES ......2,984 Tons, ,, 27th, to Bombay.

And others to follow :

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS ......£66
SECOND CLASS ......£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st October 1873.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY
NO. 12 APOLLO STREET.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.
AUCKLAND HOTEL
(Opposite the Byculla Railway Station).
FOR PRIVATE SALE, OR BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Proprietor, in returning his best and warmest thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the very great support extended to him for the last 15 years, regrets to announce that through continuous ill-health, and at the repeated and urgent advice of his medical man, he is now compelled to offer his business for sale together with the unexpired portion of the lease of the house on the terms therein stated. The position of the Hotel commends itself, the spacious grounds are unequalled by any similar institution in Bombay, and the completeness of the fittings, &c., is all that can be desired; it has besides two of the best Billiard Tables in the place.

Intending Purchasers can obtain all information either from the Proprietor at the Hotel, or of Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co., the Auctioneers.

The business will be put up to the highest bidder at the premises on the 15th November 1873, unless previously disposed of at 4 p.m.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th November 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Ware, a first-rate Cottage Pianoforte by John Broadwood and Son, &c., at the Perseverance House, Mazagon next the P. & O. Co.'s Old Dock.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 15th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m. precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Perseverance House, Mazagon, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., of W. H. McCann, Esq., the same comprising star cut glassware, white and blue bordered dinner, dessert and breakfast services, electro-plated spoons and forks, curry-dishes, table and chamber candlesticks, cruet-stand, fish knife and forks, tea set, waiters, &c., ivory-handle best steel table cutlery, a handsome carved blackwood furniture, such as drawing-room, side, teapoy, writing, dressing and washing tables, English mahogany dining table for 8 persons, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room easy, pridieu, folding arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, chiffonier, lady's working table, velvet carpet, large carved blackwood bedstead with mattrasses and curtains, camp cot, cloth and gown press, chest of drawers, hat-stand, folding screen, a first-rate cottage piano by Broadwood in good order, cheval glasses, bookstands, double and single light plated hanging and wall lamps, flower vases, marble figures, bath-room furniture, &c.

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room.

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
15 Cases White Mulls.
10 ,, Prints.

A Camera for 10 by 12 size portrait with lense, complete, by Ross, one camera for view for 10 by 12, also by Ross, another for 8 by 10 by Bland and Long.

By order of the Administrator General, the articles of furniture wearing apparel, and laboratory of the late Mr. W. H. Harris, Chemical Analizer, the same comprising camp cot, tables, chairs, leather trunks, cotton and woollen shirts, trousers, coats, waistcoats, table and bed linen, &c., a lot of very valuable chemical dictionaries and books, medicine scales in glass case weights, a large and one small mycroscopes in mahogany cases, with appliances, boxes of chemical object glasses, magnifying glass, glass funnels, flasks and cups, chemicals of various description in bottles, glass retorts, insects preserved in spirits, glass and earthen mustard pots, distiller, enemas, hydrometer, plated spoons and forks, &c., &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few barrels finest Ham, just received per S.S. Celia.
41 Volumes Encyclopedia Britanica.

LIBRARY AND FURNITURE OF THE LATE MR. T. CHISHOLM ANSTEY, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

On THURSDAY, the 20th November instant, will commence the sale of the above very valuable Library, comprising several thousands of volumes, ranging from the most ancient extant to those most recently published upon all subjects relating to Law, Politics, Commerce, and General Literature, in Hebrew, Greek Latin, Sanscrit, Persian, Hindoostanee, Chinese, Portuguese, Spanish, German, French, and English.

The sale will be conducted by the undersigned at Mr. Anstey's late residence on Cumballa Hill. And in deference to the expressed wish of some of the chief Members of the Bench and of the Bar, the Administrator General has issued instructions to the Undersigned that the sale BE HOLDEN IN THE MORNINGS INSTEAD OF DURING THE DAY, in order that a personal attendance thereat may not interfere with professional duties. The sale of the Library will therefore take place daily from about 7 to between 10 and 11 o'clock a.m., and the sale of the

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

will commence at or about noon of the day on which the sale of the Library may be completed.

N.B.—The Library and furniture can be inspected at any time from 6 in the morning to 6 in the evening.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th November 1873.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence : this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. FOR COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS, AS SUPPLIED TO

The Admiralty, Board of Works, Austrian Lloyd's, Woolwich Arsenal, Cunard Company, London and North Western and Great Western Railway Companies,

FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE,
Manufactured by the
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL,
IN ALL COLOURS,

Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. Lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.,

Cured by the Petrifying Liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For Particulars and Testimonials apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

Agents for Bombay ...... WHEATLEY & Co.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

33 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £260 to £350.
27 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £476 to £610.
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £850 to £1,040.
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 15th November, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's s.s. NUBIA, 2,096 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 13th November 1873.

FAMILIES residing in India wishing to know of a GOOD SCHOOL and KIND HOME for either young BOYS or GIRLS, in a healthy part of England, information can be had of the above by applying to "A. B.," care of Postmaster, Secunderabad, Madras; or "R.M.," care of Postmaster, Benares.

PROFESSIONAL BAKER WANTED.

A EUROPEAN of perfectly steady habits and good character. He must thoroughly understand the business in all its branches. Apply by letter, stating what salary expected, and sending Copies of Testimonials, to AGENT, Bombay Steam Bakery, Grant Road.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—An ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, for the consideration of the BUDGET of the Town Council and the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1874, will be held at the Municipal Office, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2½ p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Secretary, Town Council.

13th November 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. ARDESHIR DOSSABHOY MOONSHI, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE PUTLOO, has contracted to SELL to MAHIMASAGURJEE VINEYSAGURJEE all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, situate, lying, and being at Chinch Bunder, in the Subdistrict of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-five square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the east, partly by the property of Ruttonjee Nomanjee, partly by the property of Khoja Purdhan Rowjee, partly by the property of Bhowoo Mahadewjee, partly by the property of Sittabai, widow, partly by a passage and partly by the property of David Haeem; on or towards the south, partly by the property of Dhunbai, wife of Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama, and partly by the property of Hussonbhoy Vixram; on or towards the west, partly by the property of Ludha Nathoo, partly by a passage, partly by the property of Babjee Wittoba, partly by another passage, and partly by the property of Kon ajee arojee; and on or towards the north, partly by the property of Jehangir Bezonjee, and partly by the property of the said David Haeem.

All persons having any Claim thereon, or on any part thereof, by way of mortgage, inheritance, lien, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to the Undersigned, at their Office, in Apollo Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such Claim.—Dated this 13th day of November 1873.

SHAPURJEE & THAKURDAS,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

## NOTICES.

TO MERCHANTS, STORE DEALERS, MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

JOHN MOIR & SON,
Aberdeen, and 14, Commercial Street, London, E.,

would direct special attention to their brand of Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalade; which will be found unequalled for colour, flavour, purity, and general excellence; and that each tin contains the *specified weight*. J. M. & S. would invite comparison with any other brand.

*** Awarded the "GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT" at the VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873, for the general superiority of their Manufactures.

F. BRABY AND CO., LIMITED.
FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS,
VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN,
WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC,
WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.
*Estimates submitted on application.*

The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!
FOR
KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN.
WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on application. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English House or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Established 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS,
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun and Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

THE GRANDE DIPLOMA
AWARDED AT THE
VIENNA EXHIBITION,
1873.

NUSSEY & PILLING'S
WELL KNOWN
SEWING MACHINES.

The Improved Little Stranger Hand Lock-Stitch (Shuttle, £4 4s.
The "Nussey and Pilling" New Family Silent Sewing Machine (Shuttle) £7 10s.
The Noiseless Tudor, for Tailoring and Manufacturing Purposes (Shuttle) £8 10s.
Wheeler and Wilson Machines.
Merchant Shippers supplied.

London Office: C. E. WILSON, 29, Falcon Square, London, E. C.
Manufactory: Park Works, Park Lane, Leeds, England.

PATRONISED BY H.M. THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, 1851 AND 1862; VIENNA, 1873.

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S
NORFOLK IRON WORKS,
*NORWICH.*

ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE-MADE GALVANISED WIRE NETTING.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON AND GALVANISED IRON MATERIALS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.
IMPROVED CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCING.
IMPROVED STABLE FITTINGS. GARDEN AND AVIARY REQUIREMENTS. LAWN MOWERS.
FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MATERIALS.
IRON MANGLES—MACHINERY—MILLS—FOUNTAINS—TANKS—TROUGHS.
CLOSE AND OPEN KITCHEN AND COOKING RANGES FOR INDIAN AND COLONIAL USE.
IRON BOTTLE BINS AND RACKS.
IRON ENTRANCE GATES TO GARDENS, MANSIONS, &c., as supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, at Sandringham.

Illustrated Priced Catalogues on application, and all goods most carefully packed and shipped.

Order through Merchants, or with references or payment on shipment.

*** State that indents are to be for the Manufactures of

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S
NORFOLK IRON WORKS, NORWICH, ENGLAND.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparill with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:

Wholesale and Retail Agents. Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

**And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.**

## BADHAM AND COMPANY'S
### SPECIAL KIT
FOR
### OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.
**READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.**

### CASH PRICES.

| | Rs. a. | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deck Suits | 12 0 | to | 20 0 |
| Overland Suits, All-wool | | | 27 0 |
| Warm Suits (Scotch Tweed) | | | 35 0 |
| Overcoats or Inverness Capes | 30 0 | to | 45 0 |
| Dressing Gowns | 8 8 | to | 23 0 |
| Pyjamas | 3 0 | to | 8 8 |
| Oxford Shirts, each | | | 6 0 |
| White Shirts, each | | | 4 8 |
| Printed Cambric Shirts | 4 0 | to | 4 8 |
| Wove Flannel Shirts (all New Patterns) | | | 8 0 |
| Silk and Wool Shirts | | | 8 8 |
| Spun Silk Shirts | | | 11 0 |
| Cardigan Jacket, very warm | | | 9 8 |
| Under-Vests | 3 8 | to | 6 0 |

| | Rs. a. | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Under Pants | 6 0 | to | 8 0 |
| Overland Trunks | 22 0 | to | 40 0 |
| Best Solid Leather | | | 50 0 |
| Extra Size Leather | | | 65 0 |
| Buck-hide Bags | | | 25 0 |
| Black-hide Circular Tops | | | 32 0 |
| Sovereign Belts | | | 3 4 |
| Tiffin Basket | | | 18 0 |
| Courier Bags | 5 0 | to | 10 8 |
| Soiled Linen Bags | 5 0 | to | 6 0 |
| Sponge Bags | | | 2 0 |
| Hair Brushes in Leather Case per pair | | | 9 0 |
| Travelling Pillows | | | 2 0 |
| Rug Straps | 1 8 | to | 2 8 |
| Waterproof Suits, complete | | | 23 0 |
| Travelling Caps | | | 3 8 |

| | Rs. a. | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cholera Belts | | | 3 0 |
| Warm Gloves | | | 2 0 |
| Warm Mufflers | | | 3 0 |
| Gent's Scarfs, Knot or for Pin or Ring | 2 0 | to | 3 8 |
| Paper Collars, per dozen | | | 0 12 |
| Linen Collars, all New Shapes | | | 6 0 |
| Shakespeare, with Coloured Tie attached | | | 6 8 |
| Cotton Socks, per dozen | 11 8 | to | 20 0 |
| Warm Merino, per dozen | 15 8 | to | 25 0 |
| Cambric Handkerchiefs | 5 0 | to | 18 8 |
| Silk Umbrellas | | | 11 4 |
| Long Rugs & Scotch Mauds | 15 0 | to | 30 0 |
| Blankets | | | 11 0 |
| Overland Chairs, best Beech | 7 8 | to | 12 8 |

A LARGE STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN EIGHT HOURS.

### BADHAM AND COMPANY.
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

## MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

### MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF
### FASHIONABLE MILLINERY
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "OVERLAND MAIL" STEAMERS.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

## NOTICES.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION
PRIZE MEDAL
MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co.
1st JUNE 1873.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS, NEAR THE ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

RUSSELL & Co. have just received a large supply of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES MADE TO ORDER.

Gentlemen's Enamel Hessian Boots......Rs. 25 per Pair.
Do. Peel's Patent Leather Boots. ,, 30 ,,
Cavalry and Infantry Regulation Spurs and Chains, complete...... ,, 8 ,,
All Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
(BOMBAY AND SIMLA)
BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
LORD AND LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA,
THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB,
THE MAHARAJAHS OF
JEYPORE, PUTTIALA, BARODA, CASHMERE, VIZIANAGRAM, AND GWALIOR.

Vienna Exhibition, a diploma of honour and a medal have been awarded to our Agents, Messrs. H. Grandjean & Co., for Chronometers and Watches.

SILVER WATCHES from Rs. 28 to Rs. 130
GOLD WATCHES ,, 50 to 3,000
CLOCKS ,, 15 to 150
MUSICAL BOXES ,, 15 to 500
JEWELLERY—A large selection.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN AND CAREFULLY MADE.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
Hummum Street, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.
ARRIVED
BY THE LAST MAIL
A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF
CARRIAGE CLOCKS,
WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,
STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,
FOR RUPEES 195.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public

**Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.**

## NOTICES.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

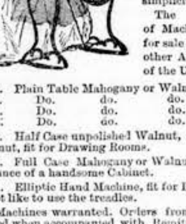
BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine Wheat Flour, fresh, and Sizing.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

| | |
|---|---|
| Roman and Portland Cement in Casks. | Paint Oil, of various sorts. |
| Corrugated Iron. | Fire Engines complete. |
| Jim Crows. | Traversing Screw Jack. |
| Smiths' English Bellows. | Belting of sizes. |
| Floor Cloth. | Clear Cloth. |
| Rollers, Skins. | Iron Tanks of sizes. |
| Bundling Twine. | Fire Bricks. |

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!! SEWING MACHINES!!!



THE Celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S GOLD MEDAL, SILENT WORKING LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, so well known for unrivalled excellence of work, easiness of comprehension, and simplicity of construction.

The following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned :—

No. 1. Plain Table Mahogany or Walnut, Polished.
No. 2. Do. do. do. do.
No. 3. Do. do. do. do.
No. 4. Do. do. do. do.
No. 2. Half Case unpolished Walnut, or polished Mahogany or Walnut, fit for Drawing Rooms.
No. 1. Full Case Mahogany or Walnut Polished. It has the appearance of a handsome Cabinet.
No. 1. Elliptic Hand Machine, fit for Ladies, or for those who may not like to use the treadles.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Reasons for using the Machines given to purchasers gratis.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street,
Sole Agents for Messrs. WHEELER and WILSON.

Agents :—
Poona ...... Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee, Esq.
Surat ...... Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore ...... Baboo Moheschunder Chatterjee.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.
"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE. WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in 1, ½, and ¼ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

## NOTICES.

CHIARINI'S
ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS,
*JUNCTION, CRUICKSHANK ROAD AND ESPLANADE MARKET ROAD.*

SIGNOR G. CHIARINI—Proprietor and Director.
SIGNOR G. C. AGRATI—Business Manager.
Mr. J. S. TRIMBLE—Advance Agent.

SIGNOR CHIARINI with pleasure announces to the Public of Bombay that he will arrive with his unrivalled Troupe of Star Artistes and his unequalled Stud of 30 Trained Horses and Ponies, per Steamer Columbian,

ON OR ABOUT 20th OF NOVEMBER,
AND GIVE A SERIES OF GRAND
EQUESTRIAN,
ACROBATIC,
AND
GYMNASTIC
PERFORMANCES, OF THE MOST BRILLIANT AND VARIED CHARACTER.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes (4 Chairs) ......Rs. 20 Second Class ......Rs. 3
First Class ...... ,, 4 Third Class ...... ,, 1

ANY PERSONS INDEBTED TO or HAVING CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. T. ANNESLEY, Pension Paymaster, Bombay Staff Corps, are requested to forward the same to the Undersigned within one month from this date, after which no notice will be taken thereof.

H. F. BOLTON, Lieut. Colonel,
Bombay Staff Corps, President of the Committee of Adjustment.

Marine Lines, Bombay, 11th November 1873.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Caution to the Public.
Whereas several miserable
COUNTERFEITS
of
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER
*Are offered for Sale in the Bombay Market*
he
Public are hereby Cautioned
against
PURCHASING THE SAME.
They are not only useless as a Perfume,
but
Very injurious to the health.
*The well-known Richness and Delicacy*
of
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER
in itself sufficient to maintain its ascendancy over all other Perfumes.
*It should be purchased only from*
RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS,
*Asking for the*
GENUINE
MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER,
Prepared only by
Messrs. LANMAN AND KEMP,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
*NEW YORK.*

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WATER,
FOR THE
HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH.

This most agreeable and refreshing of all Perfumes, contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief from

DEBILITY,
HEADACHE,
NERVOUSNESS,
FAINTING TURNS,
AND THE ORDINARY FORMS OF HYSTERIA,

it is unsurpassed. It is moreover, when diluted with water, the very best dentifrice, imparting to the teeth that clear, pearly appearance, which all Ladies so much admire. As a remedy for foul or bad breath, it is, when diluted, most excellent, neutralizing all impure matter around the teeth and gums, and making the latter hard and of a beautiful color. With the very *élite* of fashion it has, for a quarter of a century, maintained its ascendancy over all other Perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavour, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin

ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUNBURNS, FRECKLES, AND PIMPLES.

It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying (except for Pimples). As a means of imparting rosiness and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Florida Water of Murray & Lanman.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Buy only from respectable Druggists, always asking for the genuine, Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared only by the proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE IN THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF
BOLTON & Co.,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.

JUST LANDED,
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF EXTRA FINE
MANILLA CIGARS.

Princessa No. 2 per 1,000 ......Rs. 45
Cavites No. 2 per 1,000...... ,, 65
Do. do. per box of 100... ,, 7

By the co-operation of an experienced Agent in Manilla, Mr. NEUBERG is able to offer to his Constituents the very finest MANILLA CIGARS at Moderate Prices.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

| | | | | Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DAWSON'S MUSTER | No. 1 | per | 1,000 | 15 0 |
| Do. | do. | PRIME | ,, | 18 0 |
| THOMPSON'S | do. | do. | ,, | 18 0 |
| Do. | do. | No. 1 | ,, | 15 0 |
| NOBLE'S | do. | PRIME | ,, | 16 0 |
| MADURA No. 1 | | do. | ,, | 24 0 |
| Do. ,, 2 | | do. | ,, | 18 0 |
| BLUCHER ,, 1 | | do. | ,, | 16 0 |
| Do. ,, 2 | | do. | ,, | 14 0 |

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS,
OF SELECTED TOBACCO, ESPECIALLY PREPARED FOR J. NEUBERG.

| | | | Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | per 1,000 | | 25 0 |
| No. 2 | ,, | ,, | 22 0 |
| No. 3 | ,, | ,, | 18 0 |
| MANILLA SHAPE | ,, | ,, | 21 0 |
| HAVANNAH SHAPE | ,, | ,, | 21 0 |

THE WELL KNOWN FAVORITE,
PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
PREPARED UNDER SPECIAL SUPERINTENDENCE FROM THE FINEST TOBACCO.

| | | | | Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| "INDIANA" CIGARS | | per 1,000 | | 22 0 |
| Do. | do. | per box of | 250 | 6 0 |
| Do. | do. | ,, ,, | 100 | 2 8 |
| Do. | do. | No. 2 per | 1,000 | 20 0 |
| Do. | do. | per box | 250 | 5 8 |
| "LONG" CHEROOTS | | per 1,000 | | 18 0 |
| Do. | do. | ,, box of | 250 | 5 0 |
| Do. | do. | ,, ,, | 100 | 2 4 |

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

| | | | Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BABINGTON LUNKAS | per 1,000 | | 15 0 |
| BURMAH | ,, | ,, | 13 0 |
| SEDANS | ,, | ,, | 18 0 |
| DOLLY VARDEN | ,, | ,, | 20 0 |
| LEISURE HOURS | ,, | ,, | 18 0 |

LATEST NOVELTY IN INDIAN CIGARS.

| | | | Per Box | Rs. as. Per 1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| HABANOS, in boxes of | 250 | | Rs. 5 0 | 18 0 |
| BIJOUX | do. | do. | 5 0 | 18 0 |
| REGALIAS | do. | do. | 4 0 | 16 0 |
| CORTADOS | do. | do. | 4 8 | 16 0 |
| NONPAREIL | do. | 500 | 6 0 | 11 0 |

MR. NEUBERG having secured the co-operation of Agents in each of the above Tobacco-growing Districts, all of established experience, is able to offer to the Public CHEROOTS of any of the above kinds, which for quality of Tobacco, and superiority of make, he submits are unapproachable.

*SAMPLES OF CHEROOTS FORWARDED POST FREE ON APPLICATION.*

J. NEUBERG.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR SALE.

BASS' INDIA PALE ALE, bottled by the LONDON and BURTON BOTTLED BEER Co.
Cases 3 Dozen Quarts......Rs. 5 12 0 per doz.
,, 6 ,, Pints...... ,, 4 0 0 ,,

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

THE UNDERSIGNED have RECEIVED, per Steamer STRATHCLYDE, a further supply of BASS' BEER, bottled by their London Firm.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.
Nov., 1873.

THE Public are requested to notice that JAMES AITKEN & Co.'s bottled ALE is being imitated in this market, and are cautioned not to purchase any of this BRAND unless each bottle bears, in addition to the red A trade mark label, the red A trade mark capsule, used only by above-named firm. Nothing else is genuine, and dealers selling imitations will be prosecuted.

FORBES & Co.,
Sole Agents in Bombay.

WE have received per S.S. "COROMANDEL" a further Consignment of
CHAMPAGNE—CARTE BLANCHE,
SIBADEY'S BRAND,
At Rs. 24 per dozen Quarts.
HALF-PINTS OF CHAMPAGNE,
WACHTER'S BRAND,
In Hampers of 2 dozen each,
Rs. 27 per Hamper.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.
2, Dean Lane, Bombay, 8th Oct.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| STILL HOCKS—Liebfraumilch | ...Rs. 20 | per doz. | qts |
| Steinwein | ... ,, 20 | ,, | ,, |
| Rudesheimer | ... ,, 24 | ,, | ,, |
| Marcobrunner | ... ,, 30 | ,, | ,, |
| CLARETS—Chateau de Frands | ... ,, 14 | ,, | ,, |
| Vray Canon | ... ,, 15-8 | ,, | ,, |
| Chateau Leoville | ... ,, 24 | ,, | ,, |
| Chateau Lafite | ... ,, 38 | ,, | ,, |
| VERMOUTH | ... ,, 9 | ,, | ,, |
| ITALIAN CLARET—bottled here | ... ,, 6 | ,, | ,, |
| CHOICE ITALIAN WINES— | | | |
| Barbera Amoro Secco | ... ,, 12 | ,, | ,, |
| Barolo | ... ,, 12 | ,, | ,, |
| Nebiolo | ... ,, 12 | ,, | ,, |
| BRANDIES—G. Martineau | ... ,, 18 | ,, | ,, |
| H. and C. Balaresque | ... ,, 18 | ,, | ,, |
| BEST SWISS KIRSCHWASSER—A small quantity on hand | ... ,, 3 | per Bottle. | |

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 28th July 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED have RECEIVED, per Steamer STRATHCLYDE, a supply of the following CLARETS and HOCKS :—

PETIT MEDOC,
An excellent Breakfast Wine,
Rs. 11-8 per dozen Quarts; Rs. 7-0 per dozen Pints.

CANTENAC,
A good Dinner Wine,
Rs. 15-0 per dozen Quarts; Rs. 8-8 per dozen Pints.

St. JULIEN,
A superior Dinner Wine,
Rs. 17-0 per dozen Quarts; Rs. 9-8 per dozen Pints.

CHATEAU PALMER,
A delicious After Dinner Wine,
Rs. 22-0 per dozen Quarts; Rs. 12-0 per dozen Pints.

CHATEAU RAUZAN,
A very fine full-bodied After Dinner Wine,
Rs. 25-0 per dozen Quarts; Rs. 13-8 per dozen Pints.

CHATEAU MOUTON,
A very rich After Dinner Wine,
Rs. 32-0 per dozen Quarts; Rs. 17-0 per dozen Pints.

STILL HOCK,
LAUBENHEIMER,
A light Wine, either for Breakfast or Dinner,
Rs. 15-0 per dozen Quarts only.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co
Nov., 1873.

F. ROWLAND,
CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF
MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS,
CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER. LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR NOVEMBER, 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
*With a New Coloured Map.*

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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AGENTS :—

Bombay......Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad......Kellner & Co.
Alexandria......D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore......"Spectator" Office.
Calcutta......Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora......Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee......"Sindian" Press.
London......G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras......Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran......Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund......"Observer" Office.
Poona......Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel
Umballa......Railway Refreshment Rooms.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

THE telegrams from London of yesterday's date were of such a nature that exchange on London has very decidedly hardened, and both for ready and forward business higher rates are asked, and have in several instances been given. For Bank bills 6 months' sight the rate has advanced to 1s. 10½d., the short-dated bills have however remained at almost yesterday's quotations.

In Government Securities there is little doing, and prices are nominally the same.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, 6 months' sight | | 1s. 10½d. |
| Credit Bills, | do. | 1s. 10½d. |
| Documents, | do. | 1s. 10 11/16d. to ¾d. |
| Bank Bills, 3 months' sight | | 1s. 10 1/16d. |
| Credit | do. | 1s. 10½d. to 5/16d. |
| Documents, | do. | 1s. 10 5/16d. |
| Bank Bills, demand | | 1s. 9 11/16d. |

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99¾
Do demand ........ 100¼

On Madras 30 days' sight .............. 99¾
Do. demand.............. 99 15/16 to par

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 223½.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Five-and-a-half per cent. | 110¼ |
| Four & half per cent. | 106 13/16 to ⅞ |
| Four per cent. | 105 |
| Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) | 106 |
| Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 | 103¼ |
| 15 years' Debenture Loans | 109¼ |
| 10 years' do. do. | 108 |
| 5 years' do. do. | 103 |
| Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate | 112 |
| Do. Do. Market Rate | 112 |
| New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 | 92½ |
| New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 | 94 |
| Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond | 115. |

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Loans on Government Paper on demand | | | 4 per cent. | |
| Fixed Loans on | do. | to 3 months' | 5½ | „ |
| Do. | do. | over 3 do. | 6½ | „ |
| Do. | on Merchandise | | 7½ | „ |
| Cash Credit | do. | to 3 months' | 6½ | „ |
| Do. | do. | over 3 do. | 6½ | „ |
| Do. | do. | | 7½ | „ |
| Bank Bills | | | 6½ | „ |
| Mercantile Paper | | | 6 | „ |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each | Rs. 10 7/8 to 11 |
| Carolas | 290 |
| Mexican Dollars | 222 |
| Five-Francs Pieces | 221¼ |
| Bar Silver | 107¼ to 107¾ |
| Gold Lea | 17 |
| Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch | 17-8 |
| Australian Gold ... 100 touch | 17-5 |

### FREIGHT REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING.

RATES unchanged. Market dull for Liverpool. For Marseilles 750 tons gingelly seed have been engaged by steamer at £2-17-6, December and January shipments. P. and O. 1st December rates £3.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London | Cotton, Cases, Seeds | No ships. |
| Liverpool | Iron Ships Cotton | £2 5s. 0d. |
| | Wooden Ships „ | £2 0s. 0d. nominal. |
| | Myrabollams | £2 0s. 0d. |
| | Coir bdls | £1 10s. |
| | Seeds | £2 5s. 0d. |
| Havre | Cotton, Coffee | No ship. |
| Overland Steamers— | | |
| | London | £3 0s. 0d. |
| | Venice | £2 15s. 0d. |
| | Trieste | £2 15s. 0d. nom. |
| | Liverpool | £3 17s. 6d. |
| | Havre Cotton | £3 0s. 0d. |
| Liverpool via Suez Canal | Wheat | £2 15s. 0d. |
| | Seeds | £2 15s. 0d. |
| | Cotton | £2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d. |
| China | Steamer Cotton | Rs. 20 per ton. |
| | „ Opium | Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. |
| | Sailing Ships | Rs. 4 per bale nominal |
| Calcutta | Salt | Rs. 4 per ton. |
| Calcutta to Bombay | | Rs. 15 port charges. |
| Mauritius | | Nothing doing. |

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

THURSDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

MARKET for all Spinning shares opened declining, but closed active and firm; other shares neglected.

#### BANKS.

| No. of Shares | Noml. value ♥ sh. | Paid up. | Last divi-dend | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 5 p.ct. | Agra Bank | 93 |
| 32,000 | 1,000 | all | 6 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,460 |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 12 pct | Do of Bombay New | 765 |
| 10,000 | 500 | 100 | 12 pct | Do 2nd Res. Issue | 205½ |
| 5,250 | 1,000 | all | 5 p.ct. | Do of Madras | 1,120 |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 8 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China | 180 |
| 40,000 | 281¼ | all | 12 pct. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 45 pm. |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | 5 pct. | Chartered Bk. of I. & C. | 200 |
| 80,000 | 250 | 125 | 6 p.ct. | National Bank of India | 125 |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 495 |

#### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | £20 | 218-3-0 | p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | 211 |
| — | £20 | 109 1 5 | do. | Do. New £20 Shares | 126 |
| — | £20 | 13 10 2 | do. | Ditto | |
| — | £100 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. | 1,125 |
| — | £18 | 196 5 1 | do. | Do. New Shares | |

#### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 3,000 | all | Rs. 60 | Colaba Land Co. | 1,365 |
| 8,000 | 150 | all | Nil. | Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld. | 100 |
| 750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 30p.s | Mazagon Land | 930 |
| 8,000 | 1,000 | all | 15p.s. | Port Canning Land Company, Limited | 395 |

#### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 620 | 1,250 | all | 112½ps | Alexandra Spinning | 1,505 |
| 800 | 2,500 | all | 140* | Alliance Spinning | 2,740 |
| 800 | 2,000 | all | | Bhownuggur M. & P. Co. | 2,000 |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | 60* | Bombay United | 1,290 |
| 1,600 | 150 | 150 | 25* | Broach Mills | 245 |
| 2,500 | 2,000 | all | 50p.s | Dhurumsey Spinning | 1,700 |
| 150 | 2,000 | all | 200p.s | Great Eastern | 2,650 |
| 750 | 1,000 | all | | Jewraj Ballo Mills | 1,250 |
| 1,500 | 1,000 | all | 75 p.s | Manockji Petit's | 1,405 |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | 100p.s | Morarjee Spinning | 1,190 |
| 800 | 2,500 | all | 150p.s | Oriental | 3,650 |
| 600 | 2,500 | 400 | 200p.s | Royal | 2,150 |
| 500 | 1,000 | all | ... | Soonderdas Spinning | 1,500 |

* Per share for the half-year.

#### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 160 ps | Akbar Cotton Press Co. | 1,500 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 150do. | Albert Co. Kurrachee | 850 |
| 100 | 500 | all | 15 pc. | Albert Ginning Co. | 500 |
| 350 | 3,000 | 850 | Nil. | Alexandra Press Co. | 215 |
| 150 | 12,000 | 11,000 | 100ps | Apollo Press Co. | 6 200 |
| 200 | 2,000 | all | 200ps | Bombay Press Co. | 1,100 |
| | 500 | all | 50 p.s | Do New | 275 |
| 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 ps | Broach Cotton Co | 650 |
| 100 | 1,500 | ... | ... | Carwar Company | 1,050 |
| 500 | 1,800 | all | 40 | Colaba Press Co. | 4,200 |
| 350 | 9,000 | all | 250ps | East India Press Co. | 2,700 |
| 150 | 8,500 | all | 500 | Fort Press Co. | 5,800 |
| 300 | 2,000 | 1,800 | 75 ps | Framji Cowasji Press Co | 425 |
| 300 | 1,000 | all | 70 ps | French Press Co | 635 |
| 200 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 225 ps | Hydraulic Press Co. | 1,900 |
| 200 | 5,000 | 1,467 | 75 ps | Imperial Press Co | 800 |
| 200 | 400 | 350 | 60 ps | Mofussil Press & G. Co. | 570 |
| 120 | 2,500 | 750 | 125 ps | Prince of Wales Press | 1,800 |
| 200 | 1,000 | all | | Sassoon's Press Co. | 600 |
| 400 | 850 | 750 | 135 ps | Scinde Press Co. | 490 |
| 100 | 1,000 | 750 | ... | Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited | 1,075 |
| 123 | 1,500 | 1,750 | Rs. 85 | Victoria Press, Madras | 1,150 |
| 150 | 850 | all | 80 ps. | Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co. | 850 |
| 450 | 1,000 | all | 80 ps* | Volkart United Press Co. | 850 xd |

* Per share for the half-year.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | 2,500 | 1,500 | 12½ps. | Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation | 1,265 xd |
| 1,000 | 50 | all | 4½p.ct | Bombay Gas Company | 65 |
| 500 | 500 | 300 | 15 ps. | Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld. | 102 |
| 2,150 | 200 | 100 | 8 p.c. | Malabar Company Ld. | 100 |
| 4,000 | 50 | all | 1½ ps. | Mechanics Build'gs Co. | 75 |
| | 500 | all | 45 ps. | Treacher & Co | 425 |
| | 250 | all | 40 ps. | Viegas Patent Slip Co | 55 |

#### BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | | Date of L'dation. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | 95 | 19½ | — | Bank of China | 1 |
| — | 250 | 2 | Mar. '66 | Central Bank | 1 |
| — | ... | ... | — | East India Bank | 1 |
| — | 200 | 13 | Feb. '67 | Indian Peninsula | 1 |
| — | 200 | 70½ | May '67 | Royal Bank | 2 |

### SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THE market continues very quiet, and there is very little doing. There is, however, no quotable change in prices. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 400 pieces | Grey T. Cloths | 24 in. 28 yds. 4 lbs. | Rs. | 3 2 6 |
| 1,500 „ | „ Madapollams | 32 in. 24 yds. 3 lbs. | „ | 2 2 6 |
| 1,200 pairs | „ Dhotees | 19 in. 5 yds. | „ | 1 2 6 |
| 900 „ | „ „ | 31 in. 6 yds. | „ | 0 14 6 |
| 900 „ | „ „ | 34 in. 7 yds. | „ | 1 1 6 |
| 900 „ | „ „ | 36 in. 8 yds. | „ | 1 4 0 |
| 900 „ | „ „ | 40 in. 8 yds. | „ | 1 5 0 |
| 900 „ | „ „ | 40 in. 9 yds. | „ | 1 8 0 |
| 600 „ | „ „ | 44 in. 9 yds. | „ | 1 10 0 |
| 600 „ | „ „ | 44 in. 10 yds. | „ | 1 12 6 |
| 120 pieces | White G. Prints | 32 in. 24 yds. | „ | 4 0 0 |

COTTON.

Reuter's of the 12th instant report the Liverpool market as closing slightly firmer, with Surats quiet but unchanged. In prices there is no change to report Fair Dhollerah being quoted at 5¼d. per lb., Oomrawutti at 5 7-8d. and N. Orleans at 8 13-16d. Sales amount to 12,000 bales, of which 2,500 were Surats. Manchester there is somewhat better feeling but not much doing. Money is still reported in active demand. The Cotton Market here closed steady without any quotable change in rates.

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 150 candies | Old Dhollera | Rs. | 180½ |
| 50 „ | „ Karanja | „ | 177 |
| 50 „ | „ Wudwan | „ | 182½ |
| 100 „ | „ Veerumgaum (w. sel.) | „ | 156 |
| 50 „ | „ Sheagaum | „ | 182-83½ |
| 75 „ | „ Wudwan | „ | 184½ |
| 50 | „ New Kirklee (15th March) | „ | 200 |
| 9 „ | „ Khandeish | „ | 187-89 |

YARNS.

THE Market remains very dull, and there is almost no business doing. The following sale is reported yesterday:—

3,600 lbs. Turkey Red No. 40 to 60's ......at 26½ as. per lb.

METALS.

300 cwt. English Spelter ..................at Rs. 10-13 per cwt.

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Penang (s) | Cotton | Kurrachee, Nov. 10. |

DEPARTURES.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Sir J. Lawrence (s) | Baldwin | Aden, Jeddah, and Hodeida. |
| 13 | Sir J. R. Carnac (s) | McNeill | Coast and Carwar. |
| | Coldingham | Bice | Rangoon. |

The steamer Neera, to Aden and Jeddah, &c., was entered out for loading yesterday.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
8 Wild Rose ............Doswell ........Liverpool, July 25.
Cospatrick ............Elmslie ........Otago, August 25.
Madras (s) ............Jones ...........Chandbally, Nov. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.
8 Patna (s) ............
Indian Merchant ...

### MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.
11 British Army........ ........ Melbourne.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—13TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde, s, 47 packages papers, S Ahmed Noordin; 200 boxes tinplates, C Abdoolrehman; 10 kegs red lead, H Allibhoy and Co; 5 cases varnish, 75 drums linseed oil, and 25 drums turpentine, Nuzurally Tyabally and Co; 25 casks sal amonia, H M H Esmail; 11 cases brandy, Richard Martin and Co; 3 cases hock, 3 cases champagne, 3 cases sherry, and 5 cases claret, J Simpson; 4 cases varnish and 75 drums linseed oil, N Sumsoodin; 76 drums linseed oil and 5 cases varnish, T Chandabhoy and Co; 6 casks hardware and 8 packages papers, E Ebramjee; 7 cases hams and 4 cases bacon, J Framjee; 5 cases yellow metal sheets, Ootum Jugjeewan; 750 boxes candles, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 2 cases paper, C Jalabhoy; 4 cases paper, B. Ebram; 2 cases orange brandy, B M Punthuckey; 922 bundles iron sheets, A Salamahomed; 50 kegs iron nails, Fazulally Moosabhoy.

Coromandel, s, 4 cases cochineal, Curumchund Premchund.

Killarney, s. 30 cases slates, Abdoolhussan Abdoolally.

Yeddo, s, 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Suzanne, 75 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM GENOA.

India, s, 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Arabia, s, 25 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

### DAILY EXPORTS—13TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Shapore, 54 bales cotton, Jetha Purshotum; 600 packages linseed, Remington & Co; 600 bags linseed, Samjee Veerjee.

Celia, s, 1,000 bundles linseed, Henry Rogers; 15 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers; 24 bales cotton, Shamjee Bhaga; 70 bales cotton, Dharsey Odhowjee; 400 packages wet dates, Kisondass Lallmohundass; 1,000 packages wet dates, Framjee, Sealy & Co; 50 bales cotton, J. D. Vuria.

Arthur, s, 38 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee; 7 bales bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 75 bales cotton, Vurdhun Poonsey & Co; 50 bales wool, Kesowjee Toolseedass; 50 bales wool and 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co; 35 bales cotton, S. J. de Souza; 50 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 35 bales wool, B Bheema; 100 bales cotton, H Jeena.

FOR LONDON.

Geelong, s. 14 cases fishmaws, Goolamally Suchoo; 19 boxes fishmaws, Curimbhoy Ebram; 69 cases olibanum, Abdoola Monum; 180 pieces E teeth, Suckoor Futtaybhoy; 64 packages cowries and 2 cases T shells, Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy; 15 pieces E teeth, Venichund Joytadass; 54 bundles E teeth, Callabhoy Shriputjee; 7 bundles E teeth, Caujee Purshotum; 21 bales skins, V A S M M Poolay & Co; 745 pieces E teeth, T Veerjee; 3 bales skins, P Damjee; 23 bales skins, J H Gunny; 13 bales hides and skins, R L Southern & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Geelong, s, 100 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee & Co; 59 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mooltan, s. 50 bales twist, E D Sassoon & Co; 1 case chundroos and 25 packages khi-miss, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee & Co; 1 case peacockfeather, Lukhmeedass Vundrawandass & Co; 16 bales cotton, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 36 bales cotton, D G Husson Sons & Co; 102 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co; 52 chests opium, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 16 chests opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 10 cases peacockfeather, R. Bhimjee; 7 cases peacockfeather, F M Dama.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mooltan, s, 1 case peacockfeather, L Vundravandass & Co.

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 12.

Wallace, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 13.

Bigg, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty, from Barrackpore.

Vandeleur, Captain, 5th Lancers, on leave, from Sealkote.

Tingcombe, Captain, 72nd Highlanders, to appear before a medical board, from Dalhousie.

Forbes, Lieutenant, 6th Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Dalhousie.

Hill, Major, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Kirkee.

Lockhart, Captain, Madras Royal Artillery, on duty, from Madras.

Scott, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty, from Darjeeling.

DEPARTURE—NOVEMBER 12.

Cadell, Sub-Lieutenant, to rejoin, to Poona.

### BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

*(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 13.)*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut H Hay, Bombay Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate.

Surg T Robinson, M B, Bengal Medical Establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Vety Surg F F Constant is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

Asst Comsy and Hony Lieut C Hexton, Asst Supt Revenue Survey, is permitted to resign the service.

Under instructions from the Secy of State for India the name of Capt F W Bean, S C, who has been declared unfit for further service in India, is removed from the Bombay Army List from the 3rd July 1873, and he is granted a subsistence allowance of £120 a year.

The services of Capt C T Echalaz, Asst Supt Poona and Nassick Revenue Survey, are placed at the disposal of H E the C-in-C from the 1st of Dec next.

The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the S C, to be Capt from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—

Lieut and Brevet Capt Macclesfield Forbes Cousmaker, 1st Nov 1873.

Maj T E A Hall, H M's 49th Foot, is appointed to officiate as Depy Adjt Genl of the Army until further orders.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—

Lieut Col R B Wallace, Lieut Col E W Lyons, Maj E M Lyons, Capt C S Lechmere, Capt H B Jacob, Capt H J Stock, Capt J M Madden, and Surgn W F Knapp.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Maj G F Beville, 6 months, S C; Capt G S Stevens, 1 month, P A; Surgn Maj H V Carter, 3 months, P A; and Surgn J Roche, 6 months, S C.

Surgn Maj F S Stedman has been allowed to retire from the service from the 10th Nov 1873.

The undermentioned officer of the Bombay Staff Corps is entitled to Colonel's allowances from the date specified opposite his name:—

Col Robert Richards, 13th Nov 1873.

Surgn Septimus Jesse Goldsmith is brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment from the 1st Nov 1873.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

H E the Gov in Council is pleased to appoint Mr John Marriott, B A, Barrister-at-Law, to act as a Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence of the Hon Mr Justice Green on leave, or until further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr T D Mackenzie, C S, to be Secy to the Baroda Commission.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature, of Mr William Adams to be an additional Depy Registrar of the High Court, Original Side, from 1st Nov 1873.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature, of Mr G H Farran, M A, to be Depy Registrar and Commr for taking affidavits of the High Court, vice Mr C D Bentley, deceased, and of Mr Limjee Nowrojee Bannajee to be Head Asst to the Prothonotary, vice Mr Farran.

Mr G Ayerst, Asst Judge and Session Judge of Tanna, having returned to Tanna on the 31st ultimo, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

Mr G Druitt assumed charge of his appointment as Ac'g Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandeish on the 5th instant, before office hours.

Mr E Cordeaux received charge of his Office as Ac'g Asst Judge and Session Judge of Rutnagherry on the 3rd instant, before office hours.

Mr F L Goldsmid Probationary Asst Supt, Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey, having passed the prescribed departmental examination, has been promoted to the grade of Asst Supt, with effect from the 17th Oct 1873.

Mr G H Johns, Actg First Asst Collector of Kulladhee, is allowed a furlough to Europe for one year, from the 8th Dec 1873; he is also allowed subsidiary leave, not exceeding 30 days.

The Hon H P St G Tucker, Member of the Council of H E the Govr, having returned to duty on the 8th instant, before office hours, the unexpired portion of his leave of absence is cancelled.

Surg G W R Hay, M D, and Surg-Maj A Shepherd respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of the European General Hospital and Port Surg at Aden on the 25th Oct 1873, after office hours.

The notification of the 4th inst, appointing Lieut Powell Actg Port Officer at Carwar, and Mr Beaumont Actg Comdr of the Comet, is cancelled.

## POSTAL NOTICES

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

| | Date. | Mail closes. | After-packet. |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | Nov. 17 | 5-30 P.M. | 6-30 P.M. |
| Kurrachee | „ 14 | 11 A.M. | 12 A.M. |
| Persian Gulf via Kurrachee | „ 21 | 11 A.M. | 12 A.M. |
| Australian | „ 15 | 4-30 P.M. | No after packet. |
| China | „ 18 | 4-30 P.M. | No after packet. |
| Mauritius, Reunion, &c. | „ 24 | 5-30 P.M. | 6 30 P.M. |
| Zanzibar | „ 24 | 5-30 P.M. | 6-30 P.M. |

### OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

| | Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas | Pies. | Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas | Pies. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey | 8 | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia | 9 | 4 | 9 | 0 |

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows:—

| | 7 P.M. | | | 7 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | Nov. 17 | | Monday | Dec. 15 |
| „ | „ 24 | | „ | „ 22 |
| „ | Dec. 1 | | „ | „ 29 |
| „ | „ 8 | | | |

### MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 14th Nov. 1873. | 1st Nov. 1873. | *19th Dec. 1873. |
| 17th „ „ | *5th Dec. „ | 22nd „ „ |
| *21st „ „ | 8th „ „ | 26th „ „ |
| 24th „ „ | 12th „ „ | 29th „ „ |
| 28th „ „ | 15th „ „ | |

* Persian Gulf steamers.

### MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below:—

| | *Regular dates.* | | *Supplemental dates.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | Nov. 24 | Monday | Dec. 1 |
| „ | Dec. 22 | „ | „ 29 |

### POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Mails will be despatched as under:—

Monday, November 24.

### CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows:—

| | 4 P.M. | | | 4 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday | Nov. 18 | | Tuesday | Dec. 30 |
| „ | Dec. 2 | | „ | Jan. 13 |
| „ | „ 16 | | | |

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

### AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year:—

Saturday....................Nov. 15 Saturday....................Dec. 13

### DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice:—

| MAILS. | At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c. | After-Packet. | At Branch Offices. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore | 8 A.M. | 9-30 A.M. | 7-20 A.M |
| For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only. | 4 A.M. | 5 A.M. | 5 P.M. of previous day. |
| For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor | 11-30 A.M. | 12 NOON. | 11-30 A.M. |
| For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country | 7-30 A.M. | 8 A.M. | 5 P.M. of previous day. |
| For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch | 4 A.M. | 6 A.M. | 5 P.M. of previous days. |
| For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry | 6 A.M. | ...... | 5 P.M. of previous day. |

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day: at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar Central Provinces, Punjaub, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 11-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra portage, up till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna. 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1 via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

### THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*) | | Rs. | 42 | 0 | 0 |
| Half Year | *ditto* | „ | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Three Months | *ditto* | „ | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| One Month | *ditto* | „ | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| One Week | *ditto* | „ | 1 | 8 | 0 |

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance.*

### "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

*A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.*

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

### BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .............................................. Rs 10 0
Per Copy ............................................... „ 0 4

### *TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.*

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

*The Daily* "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN OF HOLLAND,
AND 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,
BEGS to inform the public that he will LEAVE BOMBAY for EUROPE on the
FIRST OF DECEMBER NEXT,
and as he does not appoint any Agent in Bombay, those who require his artificial aid can consult him at Mr. Pryer's, No. 38, Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Mr. Neuberg's. To avoid imposition Mr. Menist's Optics are marked with his name and address and his Spectacles bears also his name and address on the inside of the frame. He does not make any reduction in his usual prices.
Bombay, 10th November 1873.

### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B.H.—Received.

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

PEACOCK—November 9th, at No. 7, Middleton Street, Calcutta, the wife of F B Peacock, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CORNELIUS—November 7th, at Chandernagore, Mary Domitilla, the beloved and only child of Mr. and Mrs. C Cornelius aged 3 years, 3 months, and 21 days.

FITZPATRICK—November 3rd, at Waverly, Simla, Harry, second son of D. Fitzpatrick, Esq., B. C. S., aged 12 years and 2 months.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

# The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1873.

THE phrase "the society of the place" conveys many meanings. It generally gives the idea that a social fraternity exists, the members of which are inclined to be familiar with each other, and who wish a bond of fellowship to link them together. This is the pleasing view of inter-communities; but the cold experience of actual life too frequently offers proof that the enmities, the coldness, and the pique which dwell in mortal minds prevents society as a whole from being as staunch to its own true interests as it might be, were neighbours of one class as cordial to each other as good feeling ought to make them. This country in the old days of East India Directors was essentially a place where Europeans founded solid and lasting friendships. Now and again, it is true, such are still made; but as a rule the English out here now only form acquaintances, and the loving and affectionate intimacies which the early settlers in India cultivated are recollections of an age of sympathy, alas! passed away. Society in India, and more particularly in the Presidency of Bombay, has in recent years changed its features, and has become more general. Up to about twenty years ago this country represented a kind of close borough, and the civil and military services kept to themselves and pretended to think that the merchant princes of Bombay ought not to tread the same carpet with them. This was a species of insolence which time and the enlightenment of the nineteenth century has put down and finally abolished. Folly was patent on the face of such ridiculous assumption, for the servants of Government as a whole were no better born or bred than the representatives of the then well-established English firms which carried every principle of honest Saxon commercial enterprise and strict honour into the heart of Hindoostan. Here and there one met (as one occasionally does still) with the son of some old family who for want of means had to estrange himself from kith and kin and make this land his home, but as a rule the haughty descendants of England's Barons, and the children of her *noblesse*, did not seek service beneath the tropical sun of the East. But if the blue-ribboned children of the West did not crowd in numbers to India, there came to her shores the sons of the middle classes. They did not pride themselves on birth, nor were they puffed up with airs. They were truly commoners, and proud of the highest title bestowed on their class, that of the simple name of gentleman. To act as such was their greatest ambition, and they never stooped to aspire to an optimacy that would have branded them with the charge of aping the aristocrat. Thus it was that they became respected by high and low, and untitled as they were, they won the reputation of being dignified and honest representatives of the country of their birth. But the society of the present day in India is not satisfied with this state of things. As a general rule, the moment the mushroom occupant of a carriage can fill his or her drawing-room with the nobility of wealth, then commences an assertion of self and a display of vulgar pride. Such people count by "sets," and if they can only rub their parvenu elbows against a Government House crowd and once be spoken of as belonging to some "set" which is supposed to be in fashion, they would "swallow the leek" to be able to strut about upon the stilts of their overweening pride and vulgarity. Some of the cliques of Bombay are noted; and for impudence and unabashed effrontery they could hardly be matched. A few of them might be singled out if we were in an unkind mood, and their vandalism exposed, while were we to trace the pedigree of the pretended squirearchy we fear we should have to class them with those who never heard of an escutcheon. Some of the mamas of Indian cities are not unlike their Belgravian sisters. Often their whole aim in life appears to be to get rid of their daughters. We have seen young gentlemen neglected, and their polite visits left unnoticed; no "soup ticket" was ever sent to their bachelor residence when they were in subordinate positions and not in the receipt of good allowances. But when the wheel of fortune revolved and a youngster to his own surprise and delight was suddenly made the recipient of a good appointment, then invitation for balls and dinners, pic-nics and riding parties, flowed in so rapidly that enough cream laid note-paper could hardly be procured to answer these challenges to "come and be caught." This is not a nice style or system of society. It is bad form; and highly injurious to young ladies, who are much to be pitied, and who through no fault of their own are obliged to reside with their parents in a land where a marriage market exists in which they are offered to the highest bidder as a purely commercial speculation. Again, society interferes in the matter of appointments. A man may have enormous claims, he may be superior in every way, and yet remain in the cold shade for ever. But if he belongs to a "set" he is pretty sure to obtain preferment, provided that "set" has obtained the uppermost seat at feasts. But suppose him to be a man who is a gentleman in the largest acceptation of the word, and that he will not bow down before the upstarts of the hour and that he possesses no interest: suppose he will only know a certain class of persons officially, and feels it a duty to shun them in private life: will talent, education, independence, and unflinching honesty, added to ceaseless devotion, give him the just reward which ought to be within his reach? We fear that unless society takes him up he must finish his course on a scanty income and in a subordinate position. But he refuses to be taken up by society, and pins his hope for the future on the justness of his claims, he will possibly fail; but when he burns the midnight oil he will proudly recollect that Indian society has no claim upon him, and that with its altered and occasionally degrading tone, he ought not to sue at such a bar for promotion, as he declines to be identified with its radical sentiments.

Society has stepped in as a kind of prime minister to viceroys and governors of British dependencies, and these officials too often listen to its advice, and thus the great public are ignored. The voice of a country and the voice of what is called Society are two very different things: one must not be confounded with the other. The word society in India means the collection of a few persons who have by accident associated together, and jointly assisted in securing those advantages which they desired as well as idly indulging themselves in pleasure. In all societies there will be found many good people, who will not sell their opinion or their souls for worldly honour or vile gain, but the majority of those persons who race about from one hill station to another, dancing in the train of some would-be great man, and delight in bowing to the Bandstand carriage folk, are not to be trusted. Rocked in the lap of indolence, they shilly-shally away their time, meddling with matters above their comprehension, and tampering with interests the solemnity of which demands their non-interference. We regard public opinion as the safety valve of nations, and we trust that a free press and the unrestricted expression of opinion will make India great, glorious, and happy, but we appeal against the order of the day that accepts the view put forth by self-elected advisers: persons who glory in telling you, or by their actions wish to make you believe, they are great guns in society. The voice of society is useful as a censor, and it can chasten persons committing domestic errors by its power of sending offenders to Coventry; but society alone cannot make laws or decide matters of national importance. The general public are a senior tribunal, and a few cliques of persons become ridiculous when they attempt to become a paramount power.

### NOTES OF THE DAY.

YESTERDAY the discussion of the Budget prepared by the Town Council was resumed by the Municipal Corporation. The wheel tax, the water rate, and the town duties were chiefly debated. The wheel tax, in the face of a spirited opposition by Mr. Sorajee Shapoorjee Bengalee on behalf of the poor owners of bullock carts and public conveyances, was fixed at the maximum rates allowed by the Act. The owners of what Mr. Currey called "the most grotesque mouse-like animals," the ponies under twelve hands, that trudge to the Bandstand with often a heavy load of half-a-dozen persons in huge vehicles, have been deprived of the exemption which they hitherto enjoyed, and shall have to pay Rs. 7-8 per quarter for every pony of twelve hands in height and Rs. 3-12 for every one under that height. The water rate was, after much discussion, fixed at 3½ per cent. on the first Rs. 100 of valuation; 2 per cent. on the second hundred; 1½ per cent. on the third hundred and upwards; and at 12 annas per 1,000 gallons supplied through meter. The town duties were debated with animation—Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee taking the lead upon one side to show their injustice and their remarkable resemblance to transit duties, and Mr. Currey, Mr. Raghoonath Narayen, and others supporting the Budget. Dr. Atmaram Pandurang moved that grain should be omitted altogether from the list of articles proposed to be taxed—a proposal which evoked a sharp discussion, which ended, however, in the motion being negatived. To show how doctors differ even as to political economy, it may be mentioned that Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, defiant of heat apoplexy, thought the best thing to tax was ice. A proposition by Mr. Martin Wood that the duty on sugar and metals be fixed at the same rates as for 1873 was also negatived. The town duties recommended by the Town Council were adopted by a large majority. The halalcore cess for 1874 was fixed at the same rate as in 1873. In fact all the recommendations of the Town Council in respect of the principal items abovementioned were carried by a large majority. One more item remains to be discussed, and the meeting adjourned until to-morrow.

WE give the following letter from a correspondent. If, as supposed, the Commissioner in Sind objects to the native troops of this Presidency garrisoning Jacobabad because they may prove unequal to the duties, he pays a poor compliment to the Commander-in-Chief for the efficiency in which he maintains his army, and the sooner they have an opportunity of learning the important duties of watching the troublesome frontier the better, but to advance such a reason would be so absurd that we will not for a moment believe it at all probable. As long as Jacobabad is held, the Commander-in-Chief must be alone responsible for providing its garrison:—

"Dear Sir,—Your leader on this charming station, and the report sent in by the Medical Department to Government on the great mortality of the troops, tended, along with the arrival of the cold weather, to revive our drooping spirits, and though *hardly breathed*, still hope beats strong that some relief may be afforded to the garrison.

"Is it necessary that the Commander-in-Chief or even any of his staff should pay us a visit in the months you name? No one can dispute the facts stated by the medical authorities, nor will any one deny that the longer the present garrison remains the *greater* the *yearly increase must be* in the mortality; and as long as we possess conscientious men in our Medical Department, Government will learn the *truth* from *them*, and may act as they please.

"It is no secret that the Commissioner in Sind will oppose the relief of the garrison by the employment of native troops in detail with all his vigour.

"It is broadly hinted that he considers the Bombay regiments will not be equal to the duties demanded of them. The best way of deciding this, and carrying out what you may well say humanity demands, will be, *to let them try*.

"Surely troops deteriorating year by year in physique cannot be said to be the most fitted for a frontier post."

THE Report on the Working of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866 for the official year 1872-73, shows that 214 documents, including 9 memoranda and articles of associations of new companies, were registered during the year 1872-73. The total amount of fees collected was Rs. 4,436-4, and the total amount of expenditure on account of establishment and contingencies was Rs. 1,063-2-5. The amount of expenses when deducted from that of receipts leaves a net balance of Rs. 3,373-1-7 in favour of Government. The fee collections may be classified as under:—Registration of new companies, Rs. 3,310; registration of other documents, Rs. 1,015; inspections granted, Rs. 51; copies granted, Rs. 27-4; certificates of registry granted, Rs. 33—making a total of Rs. 4,436-4. Of the nine new companies registered during the year, two are land companies, three press companies, one a spinning and weaving company, and one a marine insurance company. Of these seven companies, four were reorganized after the liquidation of old companies, and the remaining three are entirely new. The remaining two are associations registered under Act XXI. of 1860, and are for the mutual benefit of the members thereof. The names of the new companies registered during the year are as follows:—The Bellary Press Company, Limited; the Bombay Masonic Association; the Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited; the Liverpool and Bombay Traders' Insurance Company; the Locomotive Engineers' and Firemen's United Friendly Society; the New Mazagon Land Company, Limited; the Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Limited; the Sassoon Press Compay, Limited; the Volkart's United Press Company, Limited. There are 73 companies registered under the Act which are carrying on business. Of 90 companies which are under liquidation, nine went into liquidation during the year under report, and eight companies which were under liquidation for some time were finally wound up during the year. Information was laid before the Senior Magistrate of Police through the Government Solicitor, and summonses were issued against the Albert Mills Company, Limited, and its Managing Director, for not filing the balance-sheet and list of shareholders within the allowed time. As the necessary papers were subsequently filed, at the solicitation of the Directors, the prosecution was withdrawn. The only company that has not filed its balance-sheet during the year under report is the Jaffer Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, of Surat. The Secretary, on being written to, has stated that a committee has been appointed to examine the accounts, to enquire into the causes why the profit for the year was comparatively much less than the previous year, and to report generally on the state of the Company, and until such a report is received by the Directors no account could be passed; under which circumstances no steps were taken against the Company.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### SPAIN AND THE VIRGINIUS.

FRANCE.

SPAIN.

LONDON, 12TH NOVEMBER.

A bill has been submitted to the Austrian Reichsrath, authorising a loan of 80 millions in silver for the relief of financial distress.

The captain and forty-eight of the crew of volunteers captured aboard the Virginius were shot at Santiago. An interruption of the Havana cable delayed the orders that were despatched suspending the execution. The American fleet in Cuban waters has been reinforced.

There are daily letters in the *Times* advocating the consumption of Indian tea.

LONDON, 13TH NOVEMBER.

The reported intention of Government to despatch six more regiments to the Cape Coast is unconfirmed, but some reinforcements are embarking.

The executions in Cuba have caused strong indignation in America.

OBITUARY.—Lord Lyveden

PARIS, 13TH NOVEMBER.

The Committee of Fifteen have fixed the duration of Marshal MacMahon's powers for five years beyond the present legislation. The Assembly have postponed interpellations relative to the elections for the vacant seats in the Assembly.

MADRID, 13TH NOVEMBER.

Further fighting is reported to have occurred in Navarre, which, according to accounts given by the Carlists, resulted in the full retreat of General Moriones.

LONDON, 12TH NOV., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed slightly firmer. Surats quiet but unchanged.

The London Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Fair Dhollera, 5¼d.

In the Manchester Market to-day there has been a better feeling, but not much business.

The sum of £117,000 has this day been paid into the Bank of England.

HIS Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces arrived at Agra on Tuesday morning.

MR. T. D. MACKENZIE, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed Secretary to the Baroda Commission.

MR. JOHN MARRIOTT, Barrister, has been appointed to act as a Judge of the High Court during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Justice Green on leave.

IT has been officially settled that Baboo Nobin Chunda and Mahomed Hyat Khan, C.S.I., are to proceed to England to give evidence before the Select Committee.

A NEW jail-industry has been discovered in Australia. A telegram from Sydney of the 8th of October says that an extensive manufacture of forged bank-notes has been discovered in the Parramatta Jail.

THERE was rain at Poona on Tuesday afternoon. It commenced to fall during the afternoon and continued in a drizzle till late in the evening. Heavy rain has fallen on the Ghauts, and there are everywhere indications of atmospheric disturbances.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General and suite were to leave the Howrah terminus of the East Indian Railway for Agra direct by a special train on Tuesday evening at about half-past 9, and would arrive at Agra at about 9 o'clock this morning.

WE believe that a despatch from Lord Northbrook, enclosing the Civil Service Memorial, goes home to the Duke of Argyll by the outgoing mail. The memorialists may rest assured that their case has received the earnest attention of His Excellency and the Government of India.

THE question of re-transferring Delhi to the North-Western Provinces has again cropped up, in connection with canal operations. Up to the mutiny year Delhi was in the North-Western Provinces, and several attempts have been made to have it re-transferred, but we have reason to believe, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, that the present arrangement is not likely to be disturbed.

SINCE Miss Emily Faithfull established a printing press where women only were employed, many newspaper offices have availed themselves of female labour. America is ahead, as usual, of England in this respect. The Reedsburg *Free Press* employs women exclusively. It says—"We have a calico 'foreman,' two dimity 'compositors,' and the sweetest little 'devil' in pink muslin to be found anywhere."

RAIN, we hear, has fallen very generally throughout the Berars and Nassick districts. In some parts it has been slight, but in others heavy and attended by strong winds which have beaten down the standing corn and otherwise seriously injured the prospects of agriculturists. In many places where the cotton was ready for picking the trees have been completely stripped by the violence of the wind, and the cotton is scattered over the fields.

THE Central Committee for the International Exhibition in India having been applied to by the local Committee for their definition of *lace*; have replied that, according to their acceptation, in addition to the cotton fabric so-called, gold and silver lace, and imitation gold and silver may be included under that heading. Embroidery, they further say, would hardly be included in this class, but any good specimens available might be exhibited under the heading "Fine Arts."

WE see that the manufacture of carpets is becoming a recognized institution of Masulipatam. A Madras paper tells us that at the fort, Messrs. Maiden and Co. have quite a large establishment, in which carpets are being turned out of considerable size and beauty. The workmen are Mussulmans from Ellore, and the carpets find a ready sale, especially in England. Indeed so much are they appreciated, that it is said to be impossible to meet the constant and increasing demand.

WE hear from all sides complaints of the unusual stuffiness of the weather, and, in all allusions thereto, we notice that the unpleasant change is stated to have occurred since the eclipse of the moon. At Nandgaum, we are told, that previous to that event the thermometer did not range higher than 80 by day and 60 by night, but that it now stands at 92 in the day time and does not fall below 80 during the night. On Tuesday, at 4 P.M., that station was visited by a severe thunder-storm, accompanied by wind, rain, and hail, which lasted some two hours and caused considerable damage.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that the mail-cart which runs between Nandgaum, Jaulnah, and Aurungabad was stopped and robbed about twelve miles from the former place, (on what day is not mentioned) by seven men armed with bamboos, who after severely beating the driver and a native passenger rifled the mail-cart of its contents and decamped. Our correspondent says that, up to the time of the despatch of his letter, the robbers had not been caught. He asks, why should not mail-cart drivers be supplied with fire-arms? Perhaps the Postmaster General might be influenced in his reply by what has just taken place.

A MEETING of the United Bank of India was held at Simla, on the 5th instant, when an account of the late deficiencies was laid before the meeting, also the efforts made by the directors to save the Bank from suffering loss. It was stated that the amount misappropriated was over Rs. 25,000; of this nearly Rs. 20,000 is expected to be realized, the remainder is fully protected by life policies. The meeting appeared to be satisfied with the report of the directors, passed a vote of confidence, and confirmed the dismissal of their late secretary and the appointment of Mr. James Walker in his room. The transactions of the Bank will continue as usual.

THE Maharaja of Rewah, who, in the absence of others greater, will be the chief of the assembled Chiefs, arrived at Agra on Tuesday morning. The Maharajas of Kishengur, Sumpthur, Benares, and Chirkaree also were expected in. On Monday afternoon the elephants to take part in the approaching ceremonies were paraded to test their ability to stand fire. The 6th Bengal Cavalry, under the command of Colonel Richardson, marched into the station the same morning. As the senior officer present, in the absence of Brigadier-General Rothney, Colonel Richardson has assumed command of the Agra Brigade. All the camps are said to be healthy.

ON the 27th of last month certain *paggies* (watchmen) of the Bheel caste were brought to trial before the Durbar Court, newly established at Pahlunpore. They were charged with the murder of one Maneckial, committed now six months ago, during which long period the unfortunate men were kept in "durance vile." They were defended by Mr. P. M. Mehta and Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, barristers-at-law of Bombay, this being the first instance of barristers being allowed to plead in a native court. After a protracted trial, during which these able young barristers distinguished themselves, all the prisoners were acquitted on the 11th of this month.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PHILIP EDMUND WODEHOUSE and suite arrived at Benares by the mail train early on Saturday morning, and after resting at the Rajghat station for an hour or two proceeded by boat and carriage to visit the sights of the city, returning to the Commissioner's house before noon. Between 12 and 2 His Excellency was "at home" to all who wished to be presented to him, and in the afternoon went out to see Saranath. In the evening the heads of departments had the honour of meeting His Excellency at dinner, after which there was a drawing-room. Sunday was claimed by Sir Philip as a day of rest, and on Monday he proceeded by the up-mail to Lucknow.

MR. CHADWICK, the apothecary at Negapatam who stands charged with perjury, forgery, attempted extortion, and the fabrication of false evidence, arising out of a *post mortem* examination on the body of a woman from whose husband he is said to have endeavoured to extort money, by placing him in fear of a charge of murder being preferred against him, has been committed for trial to the next Sessions of the High Court, Madras. The accused was defended by Mr W. E. Clarke, barrister at-law, who made a touching appeal to the Court on behalf of his client. One Chokalingum Pillay, purveyor to the hospital to which Mr. Chadwick was attached, charged with abetting the offences, was also committed for trial.

WE have been credibly informed on good authority from England, says the *Madras Athenæum*, that Colonel Michael is to be the successor to Colonel Thompson at the Stud, but can hardly think this piece of patronage has been taken out of the hands of the local Government. It may be, however, that this is the officer to whom the promise of the appointment was made some time back by H. E. the Governor when new to his work. What Colonel Michael's qualifications may be we are at a loss to know; his services in the Public Works Department, as Under-Secretary to Government, in the Military Department, Paymaster of Family Pensions, and Deputy Conservator of Forests, can hardly be considered qualifications to an office of such special knowledge as an Agent for Remounts calls for.

WE are indebted to the courtesy of the Foreign Office for the following interesting particulars:—At Ladakh, on the 23rd September last, a meeting of traders was held to enable Mr. Forsyth to ascertain from their own lips the present state and requirements of the Ladakh trade. Several nationalities were represented, *viz.*, Punjabees, Kunawar and Bishahir men, Afghans, Turkees, &c. A similar meeting had been held when Mr. Forsyth was at Leh in 1868; but on the present occasion there was a notable change in the nature of the grievances brought forward. Not a single complaint was heard against the Cashmere officials or their administration, nor about the high duties and exactions which then impeded the trade. Nor were the difficulties of carriage in Lahoul, or the knavish habits of its people, as formerly, a source of grievance. The present complaints of the traders referred to the delay in the arrival of the caravans from Yarkand, which was causing them great loss and injury, and also to the impediments experienced in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces by those who took down "bhang" or "churrus" for sale. The latter question is now under the consideration of Government, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Forsyth will be able to come to some arrangement with the Atalikh Ghazee regarding the earlier departure, in future, of the Yarkand caravans.

### ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 24TH OCTOBER.

ABOUT 2 o'clock this morning, the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Deccan, Captain William Soames, arrived in harbour, with the English mails of the 24th October on board. She left Suez on the 31st ult. and Aden on the 6th inst. The following is the list passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs Peile | Mr & Mrs Nash |
| Miss Sandys | Mr Full |
| Miss Lane | Mrs Bullock |
| Mr and Mrs Smyth | Mrs Roberts |
| Mrs Price | Mr G Whitton |
| Mrs Medley, 2 childern and servant | Maj Morgan |
| Mr & Mrs Manning | Miss Hammond |
| Miss Taylor | Mr A Harvey |
| Mrs Vans Agnew, 2 children & 2 servants | Dr N Hopkins |
| | Mr D K Hannan |
| | Mr & Mrs Leeson |
| Mrs Kincaid. | Mr Eden |
| Mr C F Simpson | Mr & Mrs Biggins |
| Mr & Miss Fahie | Mrs Halstead |
| Mr Johnstone | Mr Sowerby |
| Maj & Mrs Ward | Mrs Loch |
| Miss Williams | Mr & Mrs Ness |
| Miss Tyler | Dr Knapp |
| Mr Rait | Col Waddington |
| Mrs Lane | Mr Emiah |
| Miss Allardyce | Miss Simmons |
| Surg A D Campbell | Mr W Wyllie |
| Mr & Mrs Kleinknecht | Col, Mrs and Miss Falls |
| Maj Lockhart | Mis Culpeck |
| Mrs Barlow | Mr Dickson |
| Dr & Mrs Mantell | Mrs K Sassoon & servant |
| Lt Lloyd | Mr Maquire. |
| Mr & Mrs Latham | Mr W H Jarvis |
| Col W. D. Stanley | Mr Gardner |
| Mr Von Glehn | Mr Fellow |
| Mr McQueen | Mrs T Chisholm Anstey. |

FROM VENICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Miss Eastwick | Mr & Mrs Carmichael |
| Mrs Ludwick | Capt & Mrs Lee. |
| Mrs Seward | Mr R Leibnitz |
| Mr Pott | |

FROM ANCONA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr & Mrs. Cochrane & servant | Mr Hinds |
| Mr Meldrum | |

FROM BRINDISI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr & Misses (2) Turnbull | Mr Simeaton |
| Mrs Rivett-Carnac | Mr Mariver |
| Mrs Richards | Surg-Maj Townsend |
| Miss Davis | Mr & Mrs Evans |
| Mr M G Stewart | Mr & Mrs Pugh, child, & servt. |
| Mr & Mrs Chambers | Mr Kiser |
| Mr & Mrs Sassoon | Mr J K Hood |
| Mr W Clay | Mr E W Winton |
| Mr J Sigg | Mrs Chowne |
| Mr M Denso | Mr Hills |
| Mr W Gill | Mr R Anderson |
| Mr Drummond | Misses S & M Macnaghten |
| Capt & Mrs Byng | Mr Thompson |
| Mr Harvey | Mr Mercade |
| Mr Pickering | Mr F Barker |
| Mr Christian | Mr J L Seaton |
| Dr Badhurjee | Mr F Chariol |
| Dr Khory | Mr Graham |
| Mr J S Taylor | |

FROM SUEZ—Lt Vetch.

FROM ADEN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lt Maltby & servant | Sergt McAuliffe, wife & 3 child'n |
| Abdool & Abdool Rehmon (d'k) | |

### MILITARY ITEMS.

MAJOR T. E. A. HALL, of H. M.'s 49th Foot, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Adjutant General until further orders.

CAPTAIN OAKES, H. M.'s 2-19th Regiment, has been appointed Transport Officer at Allahabad, during the present trooping season.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

## POONA GOSSIP.

POONA, 12TH NOVEMBER.

On the night of Saturday, the 1st in-tant, the band of H. M.'s 8th Regiment N. I. played out at the Bund Gardens by moonlight. The night was clear and "fo(g)gy" (?), and one and all present realized the truth of the poet's words

Fair shines the moon to-night ;

for seldom, indeed, did Luna shine with a more silvery splendour and through a blue sky than on the night in question. You are already, perhaps, aware of the truly artistic arrangement, in regard to its botanical and floral bearings, of this beautiful garden, and like the Northern Wizard's famous Melrose Abbey, its charms are never brought out into more picturesque and striking relief than under the influence of the "pale moonlight." There is then a solemn grandeur in the slow rustle of the silver-tipped leaves of the quaint old giant mango trees, standing with their decaying trunk in the green shade of dense creepers that cling thereto. Then the half hushed voice of the waters below wherein you could see "The Golden Goblet" of Longfellow falling and sinking till you feel the burden of that beautiful, though deeply melancholy, strain fall upon your spirit with a painful weight. I do not think a more desirable retreat could be found when the "pensive muse" has made one feel ultra poetical ; but most of the visitors, if not all, there on the night of the 1st certainly differed from me, at all events they gave striking demonstration of the fact. I thought it was a beautiful moonlight ; but my friends considered it all jolly *moonshine*, and young ladies sped about the grounds, as if with the delusive purpose, and no other, of catching at their own shadows, while their younger sisters pursued them frantically with a vain despair of keeping "on even terms" with them ; while others thought the bowers of creepers that I have endeavoured to think solemnly of, as mere seats

For talking age and whispering lover's made,

and, whether in the spirit of poetry or otherwise, I shall not make sure, actually treated the aforesaid bowers accordingly. I am sorry I cannot speak in terms as high as I could wish of the music provided on the occasion (for which, however, by the bye, we must not be ungrateful), for it could not with all its powers of persuasions "soothe the savage breast" of two or three individuals present, who the louder the drums beat and the "trumpets twanged" the more ungovernable became their savage breasts and the louder rose their voices to make each other (and sundry of their neighbours, who—ungodly thought—wished them on the 'tother side of the Bund) heard. Not long ago I read in the columns of one of your contemporaries a complaint from a correspondent in regard to the Victoria Gardens at Bombay being closed and inaccessible to visitors at night. He also mentioned, if I remember rightly, that the Bund Gardens at Poona are open to the public at all hours. He is correct in having so stated, for while congratulating ourselves on the indulgence permitted to us by the "powers that be," I cannot but sympathize with said correspondent in the just cause of his complaint. In Bombay, where there are but few—very few—local places of pleasant rendezvous, if the pleasantest, perhaps, among them, is barred to admission into its "sacred precincts" to those who, weary after a day's labour, rather than loll away drowsily a few hot hours in an Indian play house, would fain enjoy unmolested "heaven's blessed breeze" —to these, I say, this is a just cause of complaint. In Poona, we have not only the Bund Gardens to resort to, but many other pleasant retreats, one of which is (and not the least either) the Peishwa's old hill fort of Parbuttee, which, by the way, looks really grand and imposing in the brooding silence (if I may use the term) of a still moonlight. The gilded heads of the little tumble-down temples on the hill seem, as they gleam with a pale, half-faded lustre,

"The only sad vestiges now that remain

of the "departed glories" of the old Indian monarchs.

The Australian horse-dealers about whom I wrote in my last left Poona for Bombay on the morning of the 5th, with twenty seven walers, the number left out of the sixty-nine originally brought by them. These "dealers" have not done so bad after all in Poona, nor are their horses made of such vile stuff as at first I thought them : at least some few of them, which on a minute examination, I think, might turn out well yet. Among the stock taken to Bombay there are two very decent animals, which may repay purchasing. The mangy cob I spoke about in my last has undeceived me too. He actually in my presence jumped over a horizontal bar more than five feet three inches from the ground, and that, too, without a rider astride him !

Talking of horses reminds me of the Sonepore Races which have not long since come to a close. Of the many hollow events at that place the hollowest of all was certainly the "Blue Ribbon." Just picture to yourself Desert Born and Rhidni competing (?) for the Derby !—the latter had to struggle for fifth place with Kobilan, one of our Poona sporting moonshee's celebrities, while Desert-Born, to say nothing of his having won the Poona Derby of the present year in a playful canter, defeated Tokay and Merrylegs ! But "try, try again," seemed evidently to influence Rhidni's backers, and if he had nothing else to meet, he *would* meet Desert-Born, and—

"Wonders sure will never cease !"

I see Phillipine has again "disposed" of the Indian turf monarch Satellite, who, however, with much gallantry, conceded to the mare two stone !—a crushing penalty for one horse against another when both are of *one* class. At any rate there is no doubt that Mr. Wheal's mare *can* go, and Satellite will have to gallop in quick time to beat her. It seems very probable that they will meet again for the Viceroy's cup at Calcutta, and *some* pots, I ween, will be overturned !

There has been a marked change in the weather here of late. From the night following that of the eclipse of the moon the temperature partook for a time not a little of the hot season uncomfortable feeling. The slightest fall of rain imaginable cooled the close atmosphere for a few moments on the night of the 4th ; but the days and nights succeeding have been unusually warm. The mornings, too, are not quite so pleasant as they used to be. On Saturday evening, the 8th, we had another shower, rather smarter than on the previous occasion ; and the following Sunday morning had all the pleasant look and "feel" of an Indian morning succeeding a rainy day. I see restless people are still making their way to Mahableshwur, though I can hardly see the necessity for it now, as our pretty capital of the Deccan wears all her November glory, and is as cheerful a residence as can be desired. A Mahableshwur correspondent, however, unwittingly writes us follows :—"We are revelling in weather as delightful as an English spring. Early in the mornings fog-mists rise like giant shadows from the valleys below and clothe the hills around in their sombre mantle, till the sun, rising from behind the summit of some huge mountain, dispels with his cheering influence, gradually and mildly, the dense mists. The flowers and leaves sparkle in the morning with the dewdrops that gather on them during the night, and the trees glow in all the varied shades of green, from the palest to the deepest. Beautiful equestrians might be seen, as rosy as the morn itself, enjoying with their gallant companions the fresh mountain air. Little children, in the bright flush of infant health, are out first thing in the morning, and again within doors before the sun has grown in the least hot. Croquet seems to be dying out. At one time it was the favourite game on these heights. Another game and another seem to be stealing into popular favour. It would be superfluous my naming them to you, as hardly a newspaper in the mofussil and elsewhere but contains some allusion to them from their correspondents. But to enjoy games as a healthful exercise, where could you find a more delightful or appropriate place than these beautiful hills, where the weather braces you up to energy and action ? Sportsmen, too, will not be disappointed here, as in certain jungles, both in the valleys and on the top of the mountains, wild-fowl can often be had. Stripes is not frequently heard of now, though tiger-path has still its weird, wild look. But pleasure, sport, and all that make 'existence tolerable' are not wanting here. Altogether Mahableshwur is a place of enchantment." Such letters as this, I am afraid, have much to do in seducing away our mofussil residents to the hills, and even I sometimes, on reading them,

"Sigh for the hills that are wild and majestic" ;

but Poona just now is really pleasant, and a spirit, not restless, can find much here to atone for confinement to these plains.

By the way, I was not a little amused at perusing in the *Times of India* of the 3rd, in the Poona correspondent's letter, a paragraph that made allusion to an accident that occurred here some days ago. The writer, I much regret to say, made matters appear much worse than they really were, besides showing in the manner of the accident some disregard for veracity. Another gentleman and I happened to be out for a walk on the evening in question, and being but a few yards distant from the scene of accident were eye-witnesses of the same. Mrs. Candy's carriage, a brougham, was in front, going at a tiresome and insufferably slow pace ; Mr. Naser Sha's carriage, a dog-cart, was following. This gentleman seemed to be driving with the utmost caution, for not till the road appeared perfectly clear did he venture to pass the leading carriage, the horse of which one would have concluded was either exhausted or an habitual slow trotter. When, however, both the carriages were abreast Mr. Naser Sha *clicked* at his horse to urge him on a little quicker. No sooner did he do this than Mrs. Candy's horse, who seemed now more fresh than exhausted, and over whom the coachman had no more control than an equestrian monkey in a circus has over the pony to whom he is bound Mazeppa-like, swerved, at which sudden movement Mr. Naser's horse, I observed, swerved too a little ; but had almost passed the brougham, when the restless brute, attached to this latter, came bang against the wheels of the dog-cart, and fell himself to the ground. Mr. Naser Sha at once pulled up his animal, and alighting from his cart went with prompt readiness to the assistance of the brougham driver. Mrs. Candy now stepped out, and I am sorry to add with more haste than discretion assailed Mr. Naser rather loudly as being the sole cause of the accident, defending her coachman with more good-will than logic, on the grounds of his having been in her employment for some years. Mr. Naser Sha, on finding his reasoning ignored by Mrs. Candy mounted his dog-cart again and drove away. I am told, however, since that Mr. Naser has made reparations in the payment to Mrs. Candy of a small sum of money, which amount it would cost her to hire a horse for a short period till her own injured animal recovered from the slight shock and more insignificant bruises he received during the accident.

Since the evening of the 8th, we have had more rain, which has been succeeded by pleasant though cloudy weather. I expect after these occasional showers entirely give over, the cold weather will set in unusually severe this year.

ALPHA.

## BOMBAY.

DEPUTY REGISTRAR.—Mr. William Adams has been appointed an additional Deputy Registrar of the High Court, from the 1st inst.

ASSISTANT JUDGE OF KHANDEISH.—Mr. G. Druitt assumed charge of his appointment as acting Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandeish, on the 5th inst.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Dr. W. F. Knapp, one of the professors of the Grant Medical College, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty.

FALL FROM A TREE.—A Hindoo accidentally fell from a banyan tree at Gowalia Tank Road on Wednesday. He was much hurt and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

MAMLUTDAR OF ANUND.—Khan Saheb Darashaw Dosabhoy has been appointed Mamlutdar of Anund, in Kaira, vice Rao Bahadoor Keshowlal Heeralal, appointed Deputy Collector, Khandeish.

A NEGLIGENT COACHMAN.—A Hindoo coachman named Mahadoo Luxmon was yesterday fined five rupees by the Senior Magistrate for driving a conveyance after dark without sufficient light.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, one Chand Mahomed, a shigram driver, was convicted of driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner on the Nagpada road, and sentenced to pay a fine of ten rupees.

A NOTED THIEF.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court a Goanese named Salvador Francis, a noted thief, was charged before the Senior Magistrate with having in his possession a pint of champagne, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. The man was fined five rupees.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, a Mahomedan named Dawood Ismael was fined ten rupees for being found in possession of a piece of white cloth reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. The man pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 10.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday a woman named Ellee, whilst standing on the window of a house at Upper Duncan Road, receiving up tiles from a man at the roof of the same house, happened to lose her balance, and fell to the ground, a height of about twenty feet, and sustained serious injuries. She was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A NEST OF GAMBLERS.—Rahimbux Curreembux and nine other Mahomedans were charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Austin, with being found gaming in a common gambling house at Kharao Talao, with cards, counters, and money. They were adjudged guilty and fined three rupees each, and the money found on the ground was ordered to be confiscated for the poor-box.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 3rd November 1873, Rs. 24,81,298 ; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 18,100 ; total balance, Rs. 24,99,398 ; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 1,00,000 ; balance, Rs. 23,99,398. There are in addition 19,894 rupees worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

DANGER OF LOADING CHILDREN WITH ORNAMENTS.—A Hindoo lad, aged about twelve years, named Balla Ragboo, was yesterday charged before Mr. Connon with stealing from the person of a child, aged about four years, a gold ornament. The prisoner took the child to a lane and took off the ornament. In another case, the prisoner was charged with stealing two silver armlets from the person of a child. The prisoner admitted the offence and was sentenced to receive five stripes for each offence.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital, on the body of a Hindoo named Gungaram, who was run over by a shigram the other day at Church Gate, and seriously injured. He subsequently died on Wednesday evening. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury. Lala Meetah, the coachman, who was in charge of the shigram, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby injuring the abovenamed deceased. He was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 30.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—On Wednesday a Maratha named Walkea Balloo reported to the executive police that on the previous night he had been assaulted by a Mahomedan named Shaik Mahomed Ibrahim, who came from Bhewndy with him with a quantity of grass. It appears that complainant went to Shaik and asked him for the two annas that he had lent him a few days back to pay the toll at the Sion Causeway. A dispute arose between the parties, when the Mussulman gave several blows to the complainant, from the effects of which he became insensible. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where his deposition was taken by Mr. Nana Morojee in the presence and hearing of the accused Shaik, who was arrested by the police the same day, and was recognized by the complainant as the person who had assaulted him.

A WARNING TO MARWAREES.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, a Marwaree named Chuneelal Peerchund was charged with taking from a child, apparently under the age of fourteen years, an ornament as a pledge or security for five rupees advanced thereon, without the knowledge or consent of the owner. The same prisoner was charged with buying from a child, without the consent of the owner, one silver armlet. The Marwaree urged that when he bought the ornaments he did not know that they were stolen. The evidence, however, proved the contrary. The magistrate advised the prisoner to pursue his occupation honestly and not assist in robbery as seemed to be his habit. He was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 100 for each offence.—A goldsmith named Dajee Crushnajee was charged with a similar offence and was fined Rs. 100.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 11th November, was 273, being 17 less than in the preceding week, 36 less than the total of the week ending 12th November 1872, and 34 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week, 264 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

| SECTION OR SUB-SECTION. | Population by Census of 1872. | Small-pox. | Fever. | Cholera. | Nervous System. | Resp. System. | Digestive System. | Accidents and violence. | Total. | Total of born. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colaba &c. | 16,601 | ... | 7 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 5 |
| Fort, Southern | 2,363 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fort, Northern | 29,732 | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 12 | 16 |
| Esplanade | 10,464 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 3 | 2 |
| Market | 43,198 | ... | 8 | ... | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | 22 | 30 |
| Mandwee | 35,100 | ... | 6 | ... | 1 | 4 | 2 | ... | 16 | 13 |
| Chukla | 36,748 | ... | 10 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 22 | 10 |
| Oomurkharee | 49,873 | ... | 6 | ... | 1 | 4 | 2 | ... | 19 | 27 |
| Dongree | 25,556 | ... | 5 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 12 |
| Dhobeetulao | 37,91 | ... | 9 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 16 | 9 |
| Phanuswaree | 20,760 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 7 |
| Booleshwur | 36,929 | ... | 12 | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | 1 | 22 | 11 |
| Kharatulao | 23,638 | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | 14 | 15 |
| Koombarwara | 27,504 | ... | 4 | ... | 6 | ... | 1 | 1 | 13 | 12 |
| Khetwaree | 24,817 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | 9 |
| Girgaum | 21,234 | ... | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 6 |
| Chowpatee | 7,531 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | 6 |
| Walkeshwar | 7,741 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Mahaluxmee | 4,317 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Mazagon | 20,973 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 13 |
| Tarwaree | 10,083 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 |
| Kamat. & Byc. | 75,028 | 1 | 15 | ... | 7 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 39 | 22 |
| Parell | 13,773 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 5 | 9 |
| Seoree | 4,490 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 5 | 3 |
| Seo | 11,572 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 4 | 8 |
| Mahim | 14,310 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 4 | 9 |
| Worlee | 10,42 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... |
| Water Division | 22,953 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Non-resident & unknown | ....... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Bombay | 644,405 | 1 | 110 | 2 | 40 | 28 | 15 | 6 | 273 | 264 |
| Mean of corresponding weeks in the preceding five years. | | 2 | 121 | 7 | 35 | 36 | 31 | 5 | 307 | 95 |

The following statement shows the number of deaths of the different races or castes :—

| RACE OR CASTE. | Small-pox. | Fever. | Cholera. | Nervous System. | Resp. System. | Digestive System. | Accidents and violence. | Total (including other diseases). | Total birth (exclusive of still born). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boodhist—Jain, &c. | ... | 6 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 14 | 14 |
| Brahman | ... | 3 | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | 10 | 11 |
| Lingaet | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Bhatia | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 6 |
| Hindoo of other Caste | ... | 65 | 1 | 20 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 133 | 129 |
| Hindoo Out-caste | 1 | 9 | ... | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 19 |
| Moosulman | ... | 21 | ... | 6 | 7 | 8 | ... | 64 | 51 |
| Parsee | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 14 | 14 |
| Jew | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Native-Christian | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 9 |
| Indo-European | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| European | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Negro-African | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| Chinese | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Unknown Race | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Total | 1 | 110 | 2 | 40 | 28 | 15 | 6 | 273 | 264 |
| Corresponding week '72. | 4 | 128 | ... | 25 | 31 | 36 | 3 | 309 | 270 |

## SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE s.s. SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, 467 tons, Captain Baldwin, sailed yesterday for Aden, Jeddah, and Hoodooda with a general cargo and two hundred and fifty-two passengers.

THE s.s. SIR J. R. CARNAC, 95 tons, Captain J. McNeill, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Hurnee—Mr. J. A. Betham. And twenty-eight deck passengers for different ports.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. PENANG, 475 tons, Captain F. Cotton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (November 10th) with a cargo of 45 bales wool, 2 casks indigo, 7 cases wine, 4 cases merchandise, 1 case machinery, 30 bundles raisins. She brought the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Mr. B. Tyebjee, Mr. B. M. Tyebjee, and nineteen deck passengers.

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

PETITIONS of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—

Mothya Yenkut, and Buttoo Motuyama, widow of the late Cumlajee, brick-layers.

Cumlayee, widow, and Motiya Yenkut, Ramdoo, brick-layers.

Motilall Bhoychund, legal heir and representative of the late Bhoichund Jugjeewundas, who during his life-time carried on business as a dealer in gold and silver.

Wamon Gunesh Bhut and Pandoorung Gunesh Bhut priests.

Noor Mahomed Oomer, a labourer.

Tezpall Cullian, lately a merchant.

Ignacio Francisco De Souza, a clerk to Messrs. Ritchie Steuart & Co.

Allana Lall Mahomed, who lateley traded in partnership with Hajee Ally Mahomed Hajee Habib and Noor Mahomed Fucker Mahomed, under the name, style, and firm of Hajee Alli Mahomed Hajee Habib, as a merchant, and now a goldsmith.

Narrayen Babajee, a carpenter.

Sittaram Raghoonath, a clerk in the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality.

Cursetjee Framjee and Rustomji e Cursetjee, the first named insolvent is a labourer, and the second a watchmaker.

Manockjee Sorabjee, a dealer in firewood and a petty contractor.

Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Dhondee, unemployed.

Lalla Bhana, Penee his wife, Da aram Bhana, Goober Dewjee, and Heerbaee, widow of the late Heerjee Bhana, brick and tile makers.

Sewdeen Esri, lately carried on business in certain kinds of beads, called roodrax, in the name of Sewdeen Moonalall.

Hazerabaee, widow of the late Abdool Sali Mahomed, unemployed.

Shaik Oosman valled Shaik Ebram, a milk-seller.

Mudsudun Soonderjee Kothary, formerly an English writer, now unemployed.

Kessowjee Dyal, a hawker in specie.

## SALE OF STOCK AT ALI ABDOOLA'S.

THERE was an auction sale of Australian horses at Mr. Ali Abdoola's stables yesterday. 26 horses were advertised to be sold, but only 16 were submitted to the hammer, the remainder having been taken up by Government. The following memo. gives a brief description of the animals, the prices at which they were sold or bought in, and the names of the purchasers, as far as we could ascertain them at the time :—

No. 1, a bay gelding, 5 years, with sore hind leg, Rs. 35.

No. 2, a roan colt, 4 years, splendid trotter, Rs. 210, Mr. Spalding.

No. 3, a grey gelding, strong but in bad condition, 5 years, Rs. 105, Mr. Jeewanjee Pestonjee.

No. 4 a grey gelding, 5 years, a smart looking animal, Rs. 270, Mr. Spalding.

No. 5, a chestnut gelding, 5 years, a fast trotter with good action, bought in at Rs. 410.

No. 6, a brown gelding, 5 years, very strong and good stepper, Rs. 28?, Mr. Hutchinson.

No. 7, a dark bay gelding, 5 years, in very good condition, Rs. 300, Mr. Spalding.

No. 8, a bay cob, 6 years, well known to be a great jumper, (jumped over a four feet cross bar several times at the sale, easily, while being led) Rs. 450, Mr. Jeewanjee Pestonjee.

No. 9, a bay gelding, 5 years, a very serviceable animal, Rs. 400, Mr. Baker.

No. 10, a bay gelding, 5 years, about 17 hands, said to be trained to carry a lady—bought in at Rs. 500.

No. 11, a very large bay gelding, Rs. 600, Colonel Wallace.

No. 12, a black filly, 4 years, Rs. 160, Mr. Jeewunjee Pestonjee.

No. 13, a black gelding, 6 years, Rs. 310, Mr. Nowrojee Maneckjee.

Nos. 14 and 15, a pair of blacks, a good match—bought in at Rs. 1,200.

No. 16, a black gelding, bought in at Rs. 1,000.

The proceedings were enlivened on more than one occasion by the "diversion" created by a talented son of the Emerald Isle, who evidently possessed a keen sense of the humorous.

## MEMORANDUM ON WET DOCKS BY MR. KITTREDGE.

HAVING joined the Port Trust too late to take part in the discussions on the subject of docks, and having, after considering the papers on the subject, including the reports of the majority and minority of the Committee, been unable to agree fully with either, I take the liberty of putting my views before my Co-Trustees.

2. I differ from the Committee as to the scheme of improvement which should be recommended to Government for adoption, though with the general views on which a further expenditure of money is recommended to make the property of the Trust remunerative, I fully concur.

3. On reading over the two reports, I at first decidedly favoured the conclusions come to by the minority of the Committee, as it promised to furnish a fair amount of dock accommodation at a minimum of expense. On going into the figures, however, it seems to me that the minority have much over-estimated the accommodation to be afforded by the Musjid Dock. This is given in the report as furnishing berths for 24 vessels. The dock, however, will be but 1,000 feet long* and 340 feet wide ; it will therefore give accommodation for only nine vessels of 250 feet, or seven steamers of an average length ; indeed there may be at times seven steamers in port which could not be accommodated, as they might average over 330 feet in length. The minority had depended on outside berths being occupied, but with so small a dock this would be, I think, impossible ; a steamer's deck is so filled with her machinery and its coverings, donkey engines, &c., besides her usual ship's hamper, that I do not think it would be possible to work on a staging over it. Were there space enough to allow the vessels in the inside berths to lie at a short distance from each other, then another lying outside might be discharged over a staging running between the inner ships, but the length of the Musjid Dock will frequently allow only three steamers to lie on a side if placed close together ; and furthermore, the discharging in this way would be comparatively slow, and a great portion of the advantage of the dock lost to the vessel. Then, again, the length of the vessels is taken by the Committee at an average of 250 feet, but in these calculations it will not do to take an average : if the general opinion be correct that steamers will be the first to make use of the docks, we shall, if we base our calculations on 250 feet to a vessel, find ourselves very much out. The average length of the Canal Steamers in port and now on the way to Bombay is 290 feet, the average length of the P. and O. Ships in harbour and bound to this port is 373 feet, of the B. I. S. N. Company 264 feet, making an average in all of 308 feet. Throwing out the small Kurrachee Steamers of the B. I. S. N. Company, we have an average of 317 feet,† not counting the troop-ships, which are 360 feet long. Seven berths seems, therefore, the largest number which can be depended on inside. There remain, therefore, only the berths in the frontage of 1,000 feet, which would accommodate three to four vessels : the minority of the Committee had allowed for inside and outside berths being taken here too : the channel is, however, so narrow, and the current so strong, that I think only inside berths would be safe at any time ; and as at some seasons there will be a swell of two feet, I think that even these three or four berths cannot be depended on.

4. The result of my calculations is that the Musjid Dock will be only large enough to accommodate the P. and O. and the B. I. S. N. Companies, and that it would only be used by those Companies on the understanding that they had all the inside berths allowed them, and that no vessels were discharged over them. There would remain, therefore, for the general trade of the port, the outside berths, where discharging and loading would necessarily be slow, and the three or four berths in the frontage, which would not be safe berths for vessels during a portion of the year. This cannot be called *accommodation* for the trade of the port, nor could it be any test of the willingness of ship-owners or masters to use docks. We cannot expect docks to be used here unless we have sufficient accommodation to enable ship-owners and charterers to depend on getting their vessels into dock ; if there be much uncertainty about it, charters and engagements will necessarily be made at home for vessels to be discharged and loaded here in the stream. Again, to draw the steam traffic, it is necessary to have a dock of sufficient size for a steamer to enter at once on arrival, even though she waits a day or two for an inside berth. A steamer needs all her time when in port for cleaning and repairing her engines and boilers ; and immediately on dropping her anchor the fires are drawn and the machinery taken to pieces ; the cases would be very rare when a steamer would lie even 24 hours to enter a dock if she must use her own steam ; and yet with the narrow channels, the strong currents, and the fresh breeze off the land generally blowing near the docks, it would be awkward handling a long steamer with tugs. Accidents for which the Trust would be liable would not be improbable.

5. There are further objections to so small a dock :—

1.—It will be too small to allow a steamer to turn, and she must back in or out ; this is not a vital point, but with a strong current running at the mouth of the dock, and a narrow channel, it is objectionable.

2.—It will be too small to allow division of the dock space into places for special sorts of cargo. Coal would need to be discharged by the side of articles which might be much damaged by coal dust.

3.—It will be so small as to increase the danger in case of fire on account of the difficulty there will be of handling long vessels in so narrow a space.

6. It seems to me therefore that if anything be done to furnish the trade with dock facilities, it must be by building the Elphinstone Dock. This would furnish ample facilities for the trade of the port and that without unnecessary expense, and here I would call attention to the long time named by the Committee in the calculation for the number of days to be allowed steamers and ships to lie at the dock side, viz., 21 days and 30 days respectively. Colonel Frazer, in his "Second Memorandum on the Bombay Reclamations," states, that in consultation with the Committee of the Chamber last year, it was decided that 15 days was a fair average for a vessel to lie at her berth in dock, and I think this quite long enough—it certainly is for an inside berth. The Elphinstone Dock will have a lineal length of inside wall of 5 700 feet and it will give facilities for 22 inside berths for vessels of 250 feet ; we should not count, however, on more than 20 of the ordinary sizes or 40 per month ; by leaving space between the steamers, outside berths would be available, and 60 might be accommodated, though not well ; we have then the frontage, which would accommodate 14 per month more, at certain seasons of the year. This would supply accommodation for all our present trade which can be expected to use the docks, except perhaps for a month or two just before the monsoon. As ships with timber, with coal for the P. and O. and B. I. S. N. Companies, with coal and material for the B. B. and C. I. Railway, in all about 100,000 tons will not use the docks—certainly not at first—the whole of the trade wishing to use the docks would probably be accommodated.

7. The large dock has other advantages :—

1. It will allow ample room for cargoes of different goods to be landed at different parts of the dock, so that one will not injure the other.

2. It will allow ample room to handle a ship in time of fire, and thus allow a more favourable rate of insurance.

3.—It will be large enough to receive steamers immediately on arrival, letting them lie in the middle of the dock, if necessary, until a berth be ready.

4.—It leaves the present trade in Musjid Bunder uninterfered with while the dock is being built.

5.—It will tend to bring the land estate of the Trust into demand, and greatly increase its value.

8. These advantages seem to me conclusive in its favour if it can be shown that the interest on the expenditure to build the Elphinstone Dock will be covered. I think there can be no doubt of this.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The cost of the Elphinstone Dock with its frontage and its channels will be Rs. 55,00,000,* the interest on which at 4 per cent. will be .................. | Rs. | 2,20,000 |
| Taking as a basis the low data on which the figures of the Committee are based— | | |
| 500 Ships out of a total of 713, entered the port in 1872, will give an income of.... | Rs. | 6,00,000 |
| 350 Ships or half the total number will give .............................. | ,, | 4,20,000 |
| 350 Ships (half the number) at Re. 1 instead of Rs. $1\frac{1}{4}$ per ton for cargo will give............................. | ,, | 3,50,000 |
| 350 Ships (half the number) at 10 annas (half the rate calculated on by the Committee) will give .............. ..... | ,, | 2,36,000 |
| 200 Ships (a little more than one-fourth our shipping) at the proposed rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ | ,, | 2,40,000 |
| The P. and O. and B. I. S. N. Companies alone will pay an income of...... ..... | ,, | 3,18,000 |

If we take the Steam Trade alone, we have the following figures :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Taking arrivals of Canal Steamers on basis of last year, we shall have a total of 391 steamers. On the Committee's data, which is very low for steam alone, we should have an income from steamers : | | |
| 391 (or all) will pay.................... | Rs. | 4,69,200 |
| 195 (or half) will pay .................. | ,, | 2,34,600 |
| But the cargo of steamers in and out ought to be placed at 2,000 tons at the very least ; many will bring and take double that ; on this basis 391 steamers will pay | ,, | 6,45,000 |
| Throwing out the P. and O. Company and the B. I. S. N. Company, and taking only the Canal Steamers at 1,200 tons register and 2,000 tons cargo, a low estimate for both out and in, we have 131 steamers† paying .................... | ,, | 2,20,000 |
| If we take the P. and O. and the B. I. S N. Companies alone, leaving out from the latter their small steamers running to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, and putting the cargoes on actual amounts carried, we shall have an income of .... | ,, | 2,47,575 |

All the above figures are net, 40 per cent. for expenses having been deducted.

9. When the income from our two large Mail Companies, the representatives of both of which have expressed a wish for docks, and a determination to use them if made, will be more than enough to pay the interest on the cost, and in addition we have a large fleet of steamers coming to the port whose interest it must be to use the docks, it seems to me as sure as anything in this world can be, that an income sufficient to cover interest on the expenditure can be depended on.

10. As compared with the proposal of the minority, this scheme gives ample facilities for the trade which that does not. It further gives a better promise of an income on the cost of 55 lakhs than the Musjid Dock scheme gives of an income on 30 lakhs ; while the former, if a success, will pay a very handsome profit, the latter can never bring in much more than a fair interest. Again, if the small dock be made and proves a benefit to trade, we must wait 7 years longer for the completion of the Elphinstone Dock, or 11 to 12 years from the present time before the trade can be accommodated ; whereas by the present proposal the trade in 7 years will have full accommodation.

11. As compared with the proposal of the majority, it gives all the facilities of that, excepting as regards the native craft, while it saves 30 lakhs in expenditure ; it gives too the same advantage to the value of the land estate of the Trust which the execution of the full scheme would do and without any unnecessary expense. It seems unwise to ask Government for the whole 87 lakhs unless it is necessary, or unless the return on the larger sum will be greater than on the 55. The reverse will, in my opinion, be the case.

12. The Government of India in its Resolution of 1st July 1873 states that it does not expect a certainty of the interest being covered, but it wishes to be approximately safe ; I cannot help believing that the above figures will be more than satisfactory. It further expresses a preference to not carrying out the whole scheme at first ; here too the proposal I make will accord, I think, with its views ; to be sure we shall be spending nearly two-thirds of the cost of the whole scheme, but surely it is better to spend two-thirds with a certainty of payment of interest and a probability of a handsome increase, than one-third with only the probability of the interest being paid, and no opportunity of development, except by waiting 7 years longer for the construction of the whole work at a further expenditure of the whole balance of the original sum.

13. I do not therefore agree with the minority or the majority of the Trustees ; in the one case we should spend 30 lakhs for what will not begin to accommodate the trade, and we shall be under the necessity of taking seven years more and of spending 55 lakhs more to give proper dock accommodation, and when the 85 lakhs and eleven years are spent, we shall be no better off than we shall be at the end of seven years if we spend 55 lakhs now. Furthermore, the probability of the Elphinstone Dock paying interest on its cost is greater than of the Musjid paying on the smaller cost, as the very limited accommodation of the latter will prevent owners and charterers from calculating on dock accommodation.

14. The scheme proposed by the majority of the Committee, if carried out, will probably pay interest, but it will not, in my opinion, pay so well as the Elphinstone Dock alone, as the Musjid Basin will only be used by Coasting Steamers and large native craft ; in regard to the former we shall have the Sassoon Dock competing with us, and in regard to the latter we shall have a great deal of prejudice to overcome besides competition to meet. I think the native craft can well afford to wait for basin accommodation, which will cost 30 lakhs ; especially as they will probably keep the basin waiting many years before they abandon the ways of their ancestors and make use of it, however great the advantage which may be demonstrated to them. It seems therefore unwise to spend 87 lakhs if an expenditure of 55 will accommodate the foreign trade of the port, which is the trade to which we must chiefly look for an income. Furthermore there are objections to a basin where there is such a rise and fall of the tide as in this harbour ; the continual changing of the position of the ship and the increased labour of raising the goods at low tide are strong arguments against basins where docks can be made.

15. On the sanitary question I fully concur with the views of the majority of the Committee ; and I do not fear the channel, especially as with half the vessels using the dock, we have a large margin for extensive dredging if it should prove necessary. Further remembering that two crores have already been spent on the Elphinstone property, the interest of which is a very heavy burden on the trade, for which it has received no equivalent, I would risk the loss of the whole 55 lakhs rather than do nothing to improve the property, or rather than spend 30 lakhs in building a little dock to hold a few vessels only and which will not improve the land estate to any considerable extent. The risk is a minimum, the probability is a large income from the dock, and a vast increase to the value of the land estate. And if the worst happens and the dock is a nuisance and the channel a failure, we shall have only thrown away 55 lakhs in honest efforts to improve a property on which two crores had already been thrown away.

16. We cannot spend any money to make the estate remunerative without some risk, but the minimum of risk and the maximum of promise is gained, I think, by the building of the Elphinstone Dock.

GEO. A. KITTREDGE.

Bombay, 7th November 1873.

* The Musjid Basin would be 1,140 feet long, but if a dock be made there, space will be required for the gates, and the dock, Mr. Ormiston tells me, will be 1,000 feet long.

† All these lengths are "over-all," that is, the length of the berths the steamers will require in the dock.

* I have deducted from Mr. Ormiston's estimate Rs. 3,00,000 for sheds and Rs. 50,000 for shears, both of which should pay for themselves and not be a charge on the dock—3,50,000 plus 10 per cent. plus 7 per cent. equal 4,11,950. Rs. 58,64,530 minus 4,11,950 equal Rs. 54,52,580, say, 55 lakhs. It must be remembered, too, that of the 55 lakhs, 10 will be spent in cranes, &c., which will not be wanted till the dock is completed, when we shall pay interest ; only 45 lakhs, therefore, will be asked of the Government of India as a loan without interest.

† That is 3 per month less than the Musjid Dock would accommodate.

## INDIAN ITEMS.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. James Edwards, third engineer of the steamer Elgin, whilst walking along Bentinck Street a few days ago, severely hurt himself by his right foot having slipped when attempting to get down from the footpath on to the street, and on admission into the Medical College Hospital, it was found that he had fractured the outer end of his left clavicle.—*Englishman.*

DROWNED.—Mr. Michael O'Connor, second engineer of the steamer Patna, belonging to the India General Steam Navigation Company, was drowned, somewhere opposite Shalimar Rope Factory, on the Howrah side of the river, as his hat containing some bank-notes and a book (Waverly Novel) was found by the River Police floating close to the above-named place. It is supposed that Mr. O'Connor met with the fatal accident while returning from the steamer Benares, on board of which vessel he had called for a month's salary that was due to him as second engineer, an appointment he had resigned about a month ago to join his last one. Although every exertion has been made to recover the body, it has not been yet found.

MURDER AT MASULIPATAM.—In the early part of last month, the body of a woman, who had been murdered during the night, was found in the town of Masulipatam. It was lying in one of the lanes. The cause of death was a blow on the forehead, apparently caused by some heavy blunt instrument. The forehead was smashed in, and the body was lying naked in a pool of water into which it had been thrown. No clue having been obtained, the District Magistrate offered a reward of Rs. 200 for information that would lead to the apprehension of the murderers. Government have confirmed these proceedings, and have given the magistrate discretion to offer a further reward of Rs. 300 (500 in all) and a free pardon to any one, save the actual murderer, who will give information that leads to a conviction. The case is attended with difficulties, as the murdered woman, though possessing more money than most of her class, lived entirely by herself. The murder is the second that has occurred in the town within the last seven months and that has escaped detection.—*Madras Mail.*

THE NEW CHURCH.—On Sunday morning, for the first time, divine service was held at the new chapel of the "New Sect" in Zig-Zag Lane. Every available seat was occupied. Christians of all denominations—from the Roman Catholic (or, as an old Bengalee remarked the other day, when speaking of a Roman Catholic—"He belonged to the *Indoo-European Church*," meaning, of course, that he was of the same persuasion as our esteemed contemporary) to the Mormon, it is said, were present, and all seemed to be deeply impressed with the service. A native—we are not sure whether a Mahomedan or a Hindoo, was baptized, after which the pioneer of the new sect gave an exhortation on baptism, and dwelt long on the passage of the Israelites through the Red Sea, which he said was two miles broad, and took exactly 24 hours to cross and was symbolical of baptism, and the Egyptians in coming after them were "fully immersed." In noticing the above facts, we are not anxious to be considered the "organ" of the new sect, about whom we know nothing : but we are willing to give them, as to all others, fair play.—*Indian Daily News.*

## THE TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

(FROM A FRENCH CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES.")

PARIS, 12TH OCTOBER.

THE spectacle which France offers just now is a real subject of sadness to all who have not an interest in rejoicing over her misfortunes. While parties are calumniating each other, while the hardest and most withering words fly from side to side, while Monarchists, Republicans, and Bonapartists treat each other in turn as gloomy conspirators, sanguinary beings, traitors to honour and fatherland ; while this once classical land of elegance and chivalry is giving the world the afflicting spectacle of its divisions and of its violence, the crowd continues to fill the glazed hall in which Bazaine is being tried. Just as at the end of the 17th century, when every one wanted to have "his Trianon," so now every one wants to have his promenade to Trianon, every one wants to seek the strange, humiliating, fascinating sight offered by the hall where sits the First Council of War. I cannot sufficiently express how deep is the impression made when one sees these alleys where Louis XIV., Louis XV., Louis XVI., and Napoleon I. came to repose from their pleasures or their labours ; where for 150 years sauntered all the women whom their beauty or their rank had crowned Queens of France—wandered over by an ignorant, inquisitive, noisy crowd, wending their way to the sitting of the Council of War absolutely as if they were going to the circus or the races. This is so true that a notice was put up yesterday at the entrance of the judgment hall forbidding the use of opera glasses during the proceedings of the Court. This call to decency has produced a salutary effect ; and yesterday, already, the demeanour of the somewhat mixed public was more becoming the great cause now being pleaded.

The reading of the indictment came to an end yesterday ; it was followed by the reading of a memoir by Marshal Bazaine in answer to it. This memoir proved to be briefer than had been supposed, the defence not wishing, it is said, that the Marshal should exhaust the means he has at his disposal for answering the charges brought against him, and which the defence reserves in order to make use of them at a more decisive moment. When the memoir had been read, the Duc d'Aumale told the Marshal to stand up. "It results," he said, "from the documents you have heard read that you are charged with having, at Metz, on the 28th of October :—1, capitulated and given up the place without having exhausted all the means of defence you could dispose of ; 2, with having signed, in the open field, a capitulation which resulted in our troops having to lay down their arms ; 3, with not having, before treating and signing, done all that honour and duty commanded you to do. I must inform you," added the Duke, "that the law gives you the right to say everything which you deem useful for your defence." The Marshal bowed ; not a muscle of his face moved. He left the hall in haste, like a man who is delighted to return to the solitude to which he has been accustomed for the last 18 months.

The indictment which has so excited public attention since the opening of this grave trial may be accurately summed up as follows :—It imputes to the Marshal a very great part in the responsibility for the disaster at Forbach. It is well known that General Pourcet intended to protest against the reading of that part of the indictment which is anterior to Bazaine's appointment to the chief command. We may be certain that the General, who thought it best to be silent on the subject rather than raise a premature controversy, will abandon, in his speech for the prosecution, the facts alleged against the Marshal previous to the 12th of August. Otherwise there would be nothing to prevent the Marshal from being called upon to answer for the doings with which public opinion reproaches him in connexion with the Mexican campaign. Impartial people will certainly approve General Pourcet's scruple, and his language can but gain in authority by being freed from passion.

The indictment then charges the Marshal with having sought from the first to withdraw himself from obedience to the Emperor's orders ; with having marched only on the 14th of August when he might have done so on the 13th ; with not having destroyed the bridges ; with having followed only one road when he might have taken four ; with not having taken advantage of the success obtained on the 16th ; with not having informed the Emperor of that success in time ; with having falsely announced that he was marching northwards ; with having sent contradictory despatches to Marshal MacMahon, the Emperor, and the Minister of War ; and with having, in one word, taken measures contrary to orders received.

From September the 1st to October the 29th the Report is quite as severe. It charges the Marshal with having done nothing to second the efforts of the Government of National Defence ; with having begun overtures for a capitulation when he had still six weeks' provisions left ; with having confided to Regnier the true state of the provisions ; with having deceived his lieutenants ; with having been the first to leave Metz, before even the surrender was complete, and with having deceived the army so as to allow the colours to fall into the hands of the enemy. Consequently the indictment demands that Marshal Bazaine shall be put upon his trial for transgressing two articles of the military code, both of which punish the accused with death, if he is found guilty. This indictment has already begun to fan men's passions, and it is very diversely judged. For some it is a pamphlet filled with violence ; for others it is a work of patriotism, clear, ardent, conscientious. To some Bazaine already appears as the personification of treason to fatherland ; in the eyes of others he is a great commander to whom fortune has proved fickle, and whom it is sought to sacrifice to national pride.

I think that the exact truth is to be found in the following lines of the Report itself, which do not excuse the Marshal, but which make of him the ambitious victim of the German Chancellor's wiles, and which while exposing him to the severity of his countrymen, remove from his brow the foul stigma of treason—"To sum up," says the Report at the end of Chapter IV., by informing Marshal Bazaine of the intention of the German Government to enter into negotiations with him, M. de Bismarck transforms a General into a negotiator, paralyzes the army he commands, and, by prolonging preliminaries that have no issue, waits without striking a blow for the day, still unknown, when famine shall place that army at his mercy."

These lines, I repeat, exactly summarize the Chancellor's diplomacy and the Marshal's conduct, and in choosing an agent such as Regnier to learn when "that fatal term," as the Report calls it, would arrive, M. de Bismarck gave one more proof of his infallible perspicacity. A more serious agent would have set the Marshal on his guard, Regnier was nobody in his eyes, and he let his tongue wag freely in his presence. M. de Bismarck knew so well what would happen that he did not fear to run the risk of appearing ridiculous by treating with a man like Regnier. He well knew that when the piece was played out, the *rôles* would be correctly distributed ; that the laughters would be on the side of the Prince, and the military judges on that of the Marshal.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SEVENTH DAY.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 13.

THE Court resumed its sitting to-day. The number of persons present was greatly in excess of those who attended the trial during last week's sittings. All the foreign military attachés were present. The sitting having been declared open, the names of the witnesses who have not as yet answered were called, among whom is M. Rouher.

The Duc d'Aumale then informed the Court of the divisions which he intends introducing into the interrogatory of the Marshal, inviting the Court and counsel for the defence to bring in the witnesses in groups corresponding to those divisions, reserving to himself, however, the right of making any alterations he might think necessary to elicit the truth. These divisions are as follow :—The first division will commence from the moment the Marshal assumed the command ; the second will relate to the military operations from the 13th to the 19th of August ; the third will comprise the communications exchanged with the Emperor and the other Generals ; the fourth will relate to the operations from the 19th of August to the 1st of September ; the fifth will bear upon the defence and the provisions at Metz ; the sixth upon the incidents and negotiations during September ; the seventh will relate to the communication with the Government of the National Defence ; the eighth will comprise the last negotiations ; and the ninth will refer to the capitulation.

The Court then proceeded to the examination of Marshal Bazaine with regard to the first part of General Reviere's Report.

The president observed that the responsibility of the Marshal commenced only with the 12th of August, yet he addressed to him several questions upon the preceding period, having principally reference to the positions held by the troops at the battle of Forbach, and the orders given to the Generals.

Marshal Bazaine, in reply, said he was not informed of all those orders, which were given to the Generals direct. He added that, in the interview he had with the Emperor at Faulquemont on the 9th of August, it was not intended to appoint him Commander-in-Chief. He was summoned to the camp, where a Council of War was being held, which simply resolved that the army should be brought back under the walls of Metz. The movement commenced on the 11th of August. Marshal Bazaine declared that he did not receive notice to get fresh supplies of ammunition, and he drew attention to the carelessness of the Information Department. He received only on the 13th of August precise indications as to the situation of Marshal MacMahon.

The Duc d'Aumale remarked that General de Failly received contradictory orders on the 13th of August.

Marshal Bazaine, in reply, threw the responsibility upon the Staff, adding that he knew only on the 12th of the order to throw bridges over the Moselle, and that he was not aware of the approaching departure of the Emperor, of whom he considered himself but the lieutenant. The Marshal, in fact, rejected all responsibility with regard to the delay in the erection of bridges, the order for an advance, and the choice of the roads, which all rested entirely with the commanders of Corps, when the general movement had been indicated by the Commander-in-Chief. In reply to a question why he had not destroyed the bridges after the passage of the army, the Marshal repeatedly stated that he was not acquainted with all the telegrams sent direct to the Major-General. It results from two telegrams, which were read, that the Marshal intended to counteract the flank movement of the German army, but that he was prevented from doing so by the Emperor. With regard to the march of the 15th of August, the Marshal justified the course he pursued by stating that it had been agreed with the Emperor that the march on Verdun should be continued, without, however, compromising the position of affairs. He admitted that the battle of Borny caused a loss of at least two hours, and added that the chief officers of the Staff belonging to the different Corps were at fault in the choice they made of the routes to be taken, a duty which properly devolved upon them. The Duc d'Aumale hereupon remarked that he thought the delay was due rather to the encumbrance caused by the baggage. Marshal Bazaine said the Emperor on leaving, on the 16th, left no special orders, but it was well understood that if Marshal Bazaine encountered too strong a resistence he was to remain under the walls of Metz, at least, for a few days, and let the storm pass over. Marshal Bazaine insisted on this point. The army in any case was not to go beyond Verdun, and Meuse was to constitute a fresh basis of operations. After the battle of the 16th, it became impossible to advance. The Marshal declared that Generals Lebœuf and Canrobert were of the same opinion. The statements made by the responsible chief of the artillery, General Soleille, and the Commissary of Stores, convinced him that the supplies would run short. He added that provisions were destroyed in opposition to his orders. He then entertained the idea of taking the Briey route. After that came the battle of St. Privat, and Marshal Bazaine maintained that he afforded General Canrobert all the aid he asked for. He further held that if the reserves were employed too late in the battle of the 18th, it was the duty of those who commanded these reserves, and especially the duty of General Bourbaki, who commanded the Guard, to send them to the front at the right moment. It was for them to decide. Marshal Bazaine blamed General Ladmirault for not having called up General Bourbaki, whose services were at his disposal. He explained the subsequent movements by again citing the order he had received to place nothing in jeopardy. The sitting was then suspended.

The point which stands out most conspicuously from to-day's proceedings is, that the Marshal sought less to force a passage through the German lines than to detain a German army under the walls of Metz.

Colonel Conolly, Military Attaché of the British Embassy, was present to-day at the trial.

A large box behind the stall in which Marshal Bazaine sits is crowded each day with his relatives and friends.

After the entry of the members composing the Council of War, complete silence is restored in the Hall in anticipation of the arrival of Marshal Bazaine.

To-day the Marshal took his seat in front of a table which was covered with papers, directly facing the members of the Court. He appeared much excited at the commencement of the examination, and replied at first with some haste, but soon assumed a more easy manner. The conversation is carried on in a very familiar tone, and the Marshal frequently turns to his counsel to point out the notes which he is to take. The Ministers, the Duc de Broglie and M. Beulé, entered the Hall several times to-day. Marshal Bazaine read the documents, the President asking him almost each time whether he considered them useful. The second part of the interrogatory has been concluded, and the remainder will probably occupy the whole of the week.

## A SUBSTITUTE FOR QUININE IN AFRICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—While writing to you on Thursday, and alluding to the mangrove tree as an indicator of the presence of disease mortal to the European, I omitted to tell you a fact showing how nature makes kindly provision against the very evils, necessary, no doubt, which it creates.

Years ago a friend of mine was detailed on duty at a dreary out-station of Sierra Leone, and being solely the resort of savages, it was dreary indeed. Leaning to predilections of an intellectual and inquisitive character, he might be said to have been a bit of an empiric—but I use the word in its classical, not in its social, signification ; and he was accustomed to spend the whole of his leisure hours in making experiments of one kind or the other. Among the many interesting mental exploits which helped to relieve the monotony of his daily course of life was a trial at the utility of the properties of the mangrove.

He had doubtless heard and recollected that the juice of the tree was an antidote employed by the native doctors of India in the counteraction of the bite of venomous snakes ; and biassed thus by a certain vein of thought, he could not perhaps well understand why the juice, proved to be therapeutic in one direction, should not also be converted to some good purpose in Africa. After submitting to much trouble, and after meeting with numberless failures, he discovered that by boiling the bark of the tree he got a decoction which, he fancied, supplied the place of quinine. At any rate his tests went so far as to demonstrate this, that all the men—for he had a few troops under his charge—to whom he gave the liquor remained free from fever, but that those to whom he did not give any of it were sufferers in the usual way.

If my memory fail me not, he gathered the bark at that season of the year when the tree was about to bud or to put forth fresh shoots—when, in truth, the sap was rising ; but he was removed from the station and ordered to England before he had quite satisfied himself that he had added a new light to the brilliant firmament of medical science.

It is possible that the hint curtly thrown out here may be useful to a sharp member of the staff under Sir Garnet Wolseley, and may provoke an opportunity of maturing an idea which had only begun to germinate.

I remember well that we were wont to talk over the chances of laying the foundation of a decent fortune by bringing a fresh commodity into the market not unlikely to supersede the expensive alkali, quinine ; and I went the length of begging an officer, quartered at Bathurst—now dead and buried there, poor fellow—to send me home a boxful of the bark cut off the mangrove trees which infest the Gambia river. My friend, however, is dead, and I am no nearer a grand commercial achievement than what is identified with the prospects of

A DIRECTOR OF THE AFRICAN BARTER COMPANY.

The African Barter Company, 30, Gracechurch-street.

## WINE PROSPECTS.

THE *Wine Trade Review* Correspondent in Champagne writes :—"Since the first days of October the vintage has been in progress in some of the most forward of our vineyards. We may cite Ay, Dizy, Cumieres, Hautvillers, as well as some districts of the Marne of secondary importance, extending from Damery to Dormans. The fine sunny days of the early autumn did wonders for the grapes, which became healthy, plump, and of beautiful colour, though not quite all that could be desired in point of sweetness. There has been but little eagerness to purchase, and in this respect the present year differs greatly from the last, when in some instances the entire produce of a vineyard was in a few hours disposed of nearly a month before the gathering. The fact is that the expectations of the proprietors exceeded all limits. They seemed to dream of obtaining prices the most fabulous and fantastic. When a kilogramme of grapes fetches 1f, the price of the wine with all expenses comes to 425f. per piece (200 litres) The *Vignerons*, however, (I speak of those in the first-rate districts), demanded in the first instance 3f. 50c. the kilogramme. Such exorbitant pretensions stopped at first all transactions. A few days ago, however, at Vertus—a vine district of fair character, and one of those most spared by the frost—the price was fixed at 2f. the kilogramme, and some important sales were the result. Moreover, it was thought that this figure would serve in some sort as a basis for prices in still more esteemed vineyards. Since then proprietors have but little abated their pretensions, and purchases have been made of portions of the celebrated growths of Bouzy, Verzenay, Ay, Avize, Cramant, at prices varying from 800f. to 1,000f. the piece, and even more. As an approximate calculation I may say that for the first growth 100f. have been paid, for the second from 600f. to 650f., and for the third from 300f. to 400f. the piece. Everywhere the price is double the ordinary value. As regards quantity this vintage will count in Champagne as one of the saddest of the century. As to quality, I abstain from giving a decided judgment, but, according to the reports which reach me from various quarters, I fear a higher rank cannot be accorded to it than that of the year 1872. Those merchants who, since the month of July last, have made considerable purchases of bottled wines, even at high prices, have made fortunate investments. In fine, considering the prices of the new wines and the increased cost of bottles, and of every material used in the Champagne cellars, our wines must inevitably undergo soon a still further advance of price." Prince Metternich has just sold the largest and finest cask of wine in his cellars at the Castle of Johannisberg at an enormous figure, in fact, the highest price ever paid in the Rhinegau. This wine is the only remaining cask of the famous vintage of 1861. The purchaser is Mr. Consul Bauer, at Moscow, and the price agreed on for the cask, containing 1,500 bottles, is 20 florins, about 1l. 13s. 4d., per bottle.

A PILGRIMAGE TO THE HOLY LAND.—A committee has been formed for organizing a pilgrimage from Nice to Jerusalem and the holy places. This modern crusade is appointed to leave Nice on the 25th of January next ; it will proceed first to Loretto, near Ancona, and thence to Brindisi, where it will take ship for Alexandria, and visit in succession Cairo, the Suez Canal, Port Said, Jaffa, Jerusalem, the Dead Sea, the River Jordan, Bethlehem, Samaria, Galilee, Lebanon, and Damascus. Naples, Rome, Assisi, Florence, Venice, Milan, and Turin will be visited on the homeward journey. The pilgrimage will extend over three months, and each person taking part in it will have to contribute 1 800 f. (72.) Ladies will regret to learn that they are to be excluded, the pilgrimage being confined to men only. A broad hint is also conveyed to any unbelievers who might feel disposed to make an excursion, that their company may be dispensed with in the notice that a certificate of "*habitudes chretiennes*" signed by a well-known priest, will be required from each intending pilgrim. The pilgrimage will be led by the Abbé Auguste Albony, missionary, and Knight of the Holy Sepulchre.

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## THE IRON TRADE.

UNIVERSAL firmness in the iron market has been the first result of Mr. Kettle's award. Orders long held back in anticipation of a fall have at last been reluctantly doled out, and all hope of a drop in prices during the present year has been finally relinquished. In the district immediately affected by the decision of the arbitrator, considerable dissatisfaction is felt by the iron-masters, whose proposed reduction has been thrown over; but this feeling is modified by the reflection that the slackness produced by uncertainty has now come to an end. The Glasgow warrant market has experienced considerable fluctuations, but has failed to agitate the other great iron centres, where prices have increased in firmness. Difficulties on the wages question having disappeared before the North-country arbitration, business in South Staffordshire has assumed a steady aspect. Cold-blast pig of Shropshire make has already advanced 10s. per ton, and an advance in the best qualities of finished iron is confidently expected. In North Staffordshire business is very unequally distributed. Merchant iron and guide mills are fully occupied, while makers of other descriptions of iron are almost standing still. The settlements of the wages question has given a great impetus to the iron trade of Lancashire. Prices are firmer, and the distribution of some large orders is expected. At Barrow-in-Furness there is no relaxation in the activity that has taken possession of that once obscure corner of Lancashire. The past growth of Barrow is likely to be eclipsed by its future development. From present appearances there is every possibility that the trade of this thriving district will be largely increased before the end of the present year. Countries which have not hitherto traded with Barrow are buying largely and making heavy draughts upon the steel-producing power of North Lancashire. Foundry work is in great demand, engineering shops are busy, and finished iron is inquired after, and many already large establishments are increasing their means of production with all possible haste. West Cumberland partakes of this tide of prosperity. New companies are getting to work, and new furnaces are being constructed in every direction. A constantly-increasing demand for steel made from West Cumberland hæmatite stimulates the district to immense activity, in spite of which numerous large orders are now standing over. So pressing is the continental demand for hæmatite pig, and so important are the relations of our west coast with Germany, France, and the Netherlands, that new lines of steam-ships are shortly to commence running from Barrow to Antwerp and Dordrecht, in order to fulfil the tremendous requirements of the Continent for steel and steel-making material. West Yorkshire is still busy. Prices of all kinds of finished iron are tenaciously maintained. The demand for railway material is still very great, and all attempts to meet inquiries for Bessemer steel prove inadequate. In Sheffield also the demand for this material knows no relaxation. Rails, tyres, and axles are produced with immense rapidity, and tremendous efforts are made to grapple with the great demand for war material, rifled cannon, &c. On the side of Sheffield the iron trade is progressing briskly. Around Dronfield and Unstone large works are in progress, and the "converters" are incessantly at work. In the Forest of Dean pig-iron is firm, and it is stated that the orders now on hand will occupy some time in execution. The Ironmakers of South Wales are, it is said, furnished with sufficient orders to keep them occupied for the rest of the present year; the men are working very diligently; and altogether the Welsh iron trade assumes a far more healthy aspect than it has recently presented. The total exportations of coal, coke, and culm for the week ending October 11th, from the ports of Cardiff, the Clyde, Dundee, Hartlepool, the Humber, Ipswich, Liverpool, London, Middlesbro', Newcastle-on-Tyne, Newport (Mon.) North and South Shields, Stockton, Sunderland, and Swansea was as follows:—Coal, 189 3·8 tons; coke, 1,491 tons; patent fuel, 4,436, tons; and culm, 20 tons.—*Iron.*

## CURIOUS WILLS.

AMONG the 28,000 wills annually admitted to probate there are every year some which may fairly be called "curious wills." It has happened that a testator has set out in his will his opinion about some one else in so strong a manner that it amounts to a libel, but in these cases the court has ordered the libellous matter to be expunged, so that it appears neither in the probate nor on record. Some wills are curious from their brevity, some from their prodigious length, some from being in rhyme; some testators bequeath property which they have not, in order to enable them to enjoy, while living, the considerate attentions of the expectant legatees. A Welsh gentleman, for the reason, as recited, that he might give way to the unfair importunities of his wife, secretly assigned, subject to his life interest, all his property by deed, and afterwards gracefully gave way to his wife's solicitations and made a will in her favour, which, of course, at his death turned out inoperative. There are testators who think it necessary that posterity should not be in any doubt as to their religious belief, and accordingly occupy a page or two of their wills with an elaborate statement on the subject; some even think it necessary to set out their pedigrees at full length. Some wills are curious from the method or arrangement of the paper or the document they are written on. The many ingenious ways in which, neglecting the plain way, the requirements of the Wills Act have been complied with, make up a very interesting body of cases. There are few wills made without some directions being given either as to the place or the manner of burial; frequently the testator desires to be buried in the same grave with his wife or some other member of his family. We remember one case where the testator directed that he should be buried in the space left for that purpose between the graves of his first and second wives, so that he should lie with one on his right hand and the other on his left. More frequently still the direction limits the expense of the funeral; in some cases no carriages are to be used, and in others the body is to be carried to the grave by persons employed on the deceased's estate; in one instance the persons so to be employed were labourers, and they were required on the occasion to wear clean white smockfrocks, and were to be paid £1 each for their trouble. Mr. Zimmerman, whose will was proved in 1849, accompanied the directions for his funeral, in case they were not carried out with something like a threat. In his will he says, "No person is to attend my corpse to the grave, nor is any funeral bell to be rung, and my desire is to be buried plainly, but in a decent manner; and, if this be not done, I will come again—that is to say, if I can." The Countess Dowager of Sandwich, in her will, written by herself at the age of 80, proved in November, 1862, expresses her "wish to be buried decently and quietly—no undertaker's frauds or cheating; no scarfs, hatbands, or nonsense." Mrs. Kitty Jenkyn Packe Reading although evidently possessed of sufficient means, appears by her will, proved in April, 1870, to have been very anxious that one part, at least, of the expenses attending her funeral should be kept as low as possible. After saying she is to be placed first in a leaden and then in a wooden coffin, she provides that if "I die away from Branksome I wish my remains, after being duly placed in the proper coffins, to be inclosed in a plain deal box, so that no one may know the contents, and conveyed by a goods train to Poole, which will cost no more than any other package of the same weight; from Poole station said box to be conveyed in a cart to Branksome Tower." Mrs. Reading seems to have considered the details of her funeral with much minuteness; among other things she states "the easiest way to convey my coffin out of the house will be to take the window out of the dining-room." Some people—we do not know whether they would rather not die—certainly would rather not be buried. Mr. J. L. Greffulhe, of Winchester-street and Cornhill, merchant, whose will was proved in October, 1867, thus directs as to the disposal of his body:—"I do not wish to be buried. I enjoin my nephews to cause my body to be embalmed and placed in a coffin, the top of which shall be glazed and not nailed down, so that the body be not deprived either of air or daylight. Subsequently to cause it to be burned, if that can be legally done." It could not be from a motive of economy, as the personal property in England was sworn under half a million sterling, and he left 400,000 francs to be laid out in works for beneficence and charity. Mr. William Kensett, by his will, proved in October, 1855, seems to have been of the same opinion as the members of a recently-formed club, who have pledged themselves for sanitary reasons to have their bodies burned at their deaths; for he recites that, "believing in the impolicy of interring the dead amidst the living, and as an example to others, I give my body, four days after death, to the directors of the Imperial Gas Company, London, to be placed in one of their retorts and consumed to ashes, and that they be paid £10 by my executors for the trouble this act will impose on them in so doing. Should a defence of fanaticism and superstition prevent them granting this my request, then my executors must submit to have my remains buried in the plainest manner possible in my family grave in St. John's-wood cemetery, to assist in poisoning the living in that neighbourhood." Generally the curious wills are home made. The will of Mr. Kensett was made by a solicitor.—*Illustrated London News.*

*Holloway's Pills.*—Blood to the Head, with Symptoms of Apoplexy.—Holloway's Pills are undeniably the finest medicine in the world for biliousness and indigestion, in all cases of deranged stomach, determination of blood to the head, biliousness, sick headache, liver complaints, which frequently end fatally, by producing apoplexy or paralysis. There is no medicine known that will give such immediate relief as these renowned Pills; young and old, rich and poor, patronise them, and so many cures are effected by their use that their praise is sounded from the torrid to the frigid zone; in truth, persons who travel consider them a necessary requisite. Frequently the blood becomes overheated, the liver torpid, the skin irritated by prickly heat, and the whole system languid and exhausted. Nothing so soon gives relief as Holloway's Pills.

## LIVELY TIMES.

FILIAL duty occasionally asserts itself in very pronounced and energetic fashion. Its strength was experienced the other day by Messrs. Columbus and Reynolds Beam, of Kentucky. One Mr. Samuels, a neighbour, had in some way incurred their displeasure; so one fine morning they saddled their horses, loaded up their revolvers, and set forth to remonstrate with him in the mild Kentucky manner. Riding up to his front gate, they discerned Mr. Samuels sitting on his piazza enjoying the morning breeze, and perhaps a morning cocktail, like a fine old Kentucky gentleman, as he no doubt is. Without wasting time in useless preliminaries, his visitors courteously informed him they had come to shoot, and proceeded to make good their promise by discharging their revolvers at him as rapidly as possible. The reader of Colonel De Forest's excellent novel of *Kate Beaumont* will recall a precisely similar scene supposed to have taken place in South Carolina before the war, which many people have thought exaggerated. Shooting in Kentucky is very seldom permitted to be a one-sided or monotonous pastime, as these two gentlemen speedily discovered. If in this friendly visit they had not reckoned without their host, they had reckoned at least without his son, who now made his appearance with a supply of double-barrelled shotguns, which speedily turned the tables. At the first fire the unceremonious visitors were instantly killed; and the happy father and son, mounting their horses, rode proudly and gaily into town under pretence of surrendering themselves to the authorities, but really to receive the admiring homage of their fellow-citizens. The other instance of which we have to speak illustrates still more forcibly the power of this noble virtue in the youthful Western bosom. Until a few days ago the city of Independence in Missouri boasted the possession of a citizen who even in that State of lawless repute must have been a man of mark. At least he was a marksman, as many presumptuous officers of the law discovered to their cost in attempting to arrest him. Colonel Jim Crow Chiles was not what would be called here an attractive person. He had a jovial habit of shooting people just for fun or to keep his pistol hand in whenever he got a little drunk, and as he had a proper gentlemanly scorn of excessive sobriety timid persons, or such as had unreasonable prejudices against this sort of humour, found him an uncomfortable associate. In this unpremeditated and good-humoured fashion he had already disposed of nine men since the war, in which he earned his sanguinary spurs as an associate of Quantrell. The colonel has a son who, at the early age of 13, appears to have exhibited many of the parental virtues, and bade fair to become in time such a shot as would gladden and soothe his father's declining years. On Sunday morning, the 21st of September, the colonel thought fit to get a little drunk. Or to put it more accurately, he woke up a little drunk from being very much more drunk on the preceding night. It was a day of rest and recreation, and the colonel felt particularly good-humoured. So he loaded his pistols with especial care and sallied forth to his favourite amusement. He had already insulted a number of people, who showed an utter deficiency of humour by promptly running away, and was beginning to grow almost despondent over his chances of a pleasant shot, when, by the merest good luck, he met the City Marshal, one Peacock. That dignitary, with the affability that City Marshals usually show to shooting colonels when slightly drunk, held out his hand, and said, with great sweetness, "How are you, Jim?" To this cheerful salutation the overjoyed colonel responded pleasantly by a slap in the face. The Marshal inquired mildly his intentions. The jocund Chiles explained them more clearly with a blow. Even a City Marshal could not be expected to need further enlightenment, so he grappled with the gratified colonel, and for some time their struggles in the gutter afforded a gentle sensation to the loafers in the neighbouring bar-rooms. At this moment appeared the youthful Chiles, who promptly picked up his father's revolver and shot Peacock in the back. Then Peacock's son emerged from the historic background and shot the colonel in the back. Then the Marshal, fired by filial example, shot the colonel a little more, which proved to be sufficient. Then young Chiles, finding it devolved on him to sustain the family honour, shot young Peacock, and young Peacock responded by shooting young Chiles mortally. But this bright young scion of chivalry did not die without kindly promising "to do" for the entire Peacock family if he ever recovered, and adjuring his younger brother, aged ten, to attend to the matter in case he died. It is, perhaps, immaterial to mention that Deputy-Marshal Farrow arrived in time to catch a stray shot in the chest, and to report that there was no one left for him to kill. As he had no son to assume that pleasant duty for him, he does not legitimately enter into the scope of this narrative. It is the general impression in Independence that Chiles got his deserts, and it will be the general impression elsewhere that next to being out of Independence, the very best thing for a citizen of that lovely town to do is to provide himself with a son who knows how to shoot.—*New York Times.*

## EXTRAORDINARY PARRICIDE.

A TRAGIC occurrence, arising out of an extraordinary complication of circumstances, has taken place in Scutari. A well-to-do Turkish dealer in the Stamboul bazaar, already far past the prime of life, had conceived a passion for the daughter of his wife by a former marriage. The girl was young, and one of the beauties of the quarter, and although the Mussulman religion does not permit marriage with a step-daughter, the Turk pestered her with his assiduities, which she resisted all the more resolutely that he was already in love with the son of her stepfather by his former marriage—a handsome young fellow, who warmly returned her affection. No prohibition existing in the Koran against such a union, the perverse passion of the father proved the sole obstacle to their marriage. This state of things occasioned bitter dissensions and profound misery in the household; angry wranglings and threats were often heard, and the feeling between father and son became one of envenomed hatred. On the son returning home unexpectedly a few days ago and finding his father again besetting the girl with his importunities, he rushed to the kitchen, seized a knife, and stabbed his wretched father in the throat so fatally that death ensued in a few minutes. The case is now undergoing judicial investigation.—*Globe.*

## A JAPANESE EXECUTION.

WE have been favoured by a correspondent with the following account of a Japanese execution:—"I went to see an execution at Yeddo, out of a vile curiosity. I repented of it, but still it was a most extraordinary spectacle, and impressed me very much. The culprits were eight in number, one being a woman. They were all beheaded with a sword. The operation was performed with wonderful dexterity and coolness, and not one of them, even the woman, showed the slightest symptom of fear. There was a space of ground roped off; inside were three holes dug in the ground, with a little mound behind each, on which was spread a mat for the criminal to kneel on. On one side of the enclosure were two Japanese officials, in chairs, to see the thing properly conducted. I had a place directly in front of the mounds, at about six feet distance. The criminals were placed in a row, on one side of the enclosure blindfolded with pieces of paper (they use paper for everything there). What struck me most was the horrid coolness of the executioner's assistant, a good-looking lad of about 18; he went up to each poor wretch in his turn, gave him a tap on the shoulder, led him up to the mound, and made him kneel on the mat; he then stripped his shoulders, made him stretch out his neck, said 'That will do,' and in a flash the man's head was in the hole in front of him and his bleeding neck was, as it were, staring me in the face. The assistant, still with the same pleasant smile, picked the head up, threw some water over the face to wash off the blood and mud, and presented it to the Japanese officials who nodded and signed to go on with the next; the assistant then gave the corpse a blow between the shoulders to expel the blood, and finally threw the carcase aside like a log of wood. He then repeated the same pleasant programme with the next. I never thought a man's head could come off so easily; it was like chopping cabbages, only accompanied with a peculiar and most horrid sound—that of cutting meat, in fact. There was a dense crowd of Japanese present, including many women and even children; these people never ceased to eat, smoke, and chatter this whole time, making remarks on the performance, and even occasionally laughing, just as if they were at a theatre. The executioner poured water on his sword between each decapitation, as one wets a knife, in order to cut india-rubber.—*Times.*

A ROMANTIC SUICIDE.—The Russian paper *La Voix* relates a lamentable story. The steward of a large landed proprietor inhabited, with his family, a handsome house, attached to the estates, not far from Moscow. His eldest daughter, a young woman of great beauty, was betrothed to the son of a rich merchant, and their marriage was fixed for an early date. The lover obtained permission to celebrate the young lady's birthday and also her name-day (St. Elizabeth), which immediately followed, by fêtes to be given at her father's residence. The first evening at dinner the young man drank deeply, and became intoxicated, when his conduct was so violent that the guests all retired, and he was with difficulty conveyed to his father's house. The next day, however, he presented himself at the ball which he had arranged, and danced with his betrothed. When the dance was ended the young lady requested the band to play a favourite air, and retired alone to the balcony, whence immediately afterwards was heard the sound of firearms, and the unhappy girl was found to have shot herself through the heart with a revolver she had concealed. A letter found upon her assigned the discovery of her intended husband's brutal nature as the motive for her fatal action.

## THE RAILWAY ACCIDENTS OF 1872.

THE almost incessant recurrence of railway accidents during the last few months of the present year has so completely thrown into the shade the past performance of railway companies in the same way that few perhaps remember that the closing months of 1872 were attended with little less fatality to railway travellers than those which have just passed. The report of Captain Tyler on the railway accidents of the past year comes opportunely to remind us that it is no new scandal that we are now complaining of, but only the aggravation of an old one, and that if the railway companies had the luck to have fewer accidents last year than this, it was not because they displayed any greater regard for the safety of their passengers or showed any more readiness to adopt the "additional means" of protection which are so persistently "recommended" to them.

The first point which appears from Captain Tyler's report is that the number of accidents investigated by him has increased from 171 for 1871 to 246 for 1872, while the number of passengers killed in these accidents has increased from 12 to 21, of passengers injured from 821 to 1,183. Of the 246 accidents thus investigated 8 have to be set aside under the head of "Miscellaneous," as not coming within the category of "Railway" accidents according to the popular acceptation of the term, though it is to be observed that some of these (as, for instance, the accident to Sir Donald M'Leod, due partially to the defective footboard now in use) contribute to the support of the general charge against railway companies of neglecting their passengers' safety, and there remain 238 "train accidents," strictly so called. Of these 238 accidents, 150, or nearly five-eighths of the whole, were cases of collision under different classes, while 34, or 14 per cent., were from passenger trains being wrongly turned into sidings or otherwise through facing points; 21, or 9 per cent., were from engines or vehicles meeting with, or leaving the rails in connection with, defects or obstructions of the permanent way; 17, or 7 per cent., were from failures of axles or tires, or from other defects in rolling stock; and 9, or nearly 4 per cent., were on inclines. When we come to examine the list of accidents classified with reference to the lines on which they have occurred, we find that the various companies bear a very unequal share of the responsibility. At the head of the list stand three companies, which are very far ahead of any other company, but which are also very unevenly matched among themselves. The highest—that is, the worst—on the list has had 80 per cent. more accidents than the lowest, or best of them, which in its turn has had 55 per cent. more accidents than has fallen to the share of the next on the list. But the "bad eminence" of the North Eastern and London and North Western is very pronounced indeed, the former being responsible for 36, and the latter for 35 of the accidents of the year. Then follows the Lancashire and Yorkshire, not far behind, with 31 accidents, so that, as Captain Tyler points out in well-justified italics, "altogether 102 out of 238 train accidents, or 43 per cent. of the whole, have occurred on the lines of those three companies." Next to them in order of fatality comes the Caledonian Railway, whose list of accidents has increased from 7 in 1871 to 20 in 1872; next the Great Western, on which the list has increased from 11 in 1871 to 16 in 1872; and next the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Company, whose accidents have increased from 5 to 10 in the same period. The other companies are all more moderate in their returns, although several, such as the South-Eastern and London Chatham and Dover, which had been in the "no accident" list for the previous year, have had two or three casualties recorded against them in 1872.

We turn with interest of course but in no very hopeful spirit to Captain Tyler's analysis of the causes to which these accidents are due. They are, he says, principally of three classes—(1) the negligence or mistakes of officers or servants, which were apparent in 180 cases; (2) the defects of signal and point arrangements, which were noticed in 71 cases; and (3) the want of a better system for securing intervals between trains, which was required in 42 cases—in other words, the absence of the block system. The first and most important cause is the only one which cannot be altogether provided against. Whatever be the amount of care taken, the item of human fallibility will always remain, and will always be the cause of a certain number of accidents. But the number of accidents from even this cause may, as the report points out, be very much reduced "by improvements in regulations and discipline, by greater care in the selection, training, payment, and employment of competent men in sufficient numbers and for reasonable hours, and by providing them with the requisite siding and other accommodation, with proper signal and point apparatus, and with the best means of securing intervals between trains with sufficient brake power and with other necessary appliances." In other words, though the operation of the first of the enumerated causes of accident can never be altogether checked, it could be reduced to a minimum by a removal of the other two causes. The fallacy that it would be absolutely increased by such removal, so often put forward by railway directors and their supporters, is noticed by Captain Tyler, and very successfully refuted. "It is a favourite argument," he says, "with those who oppose the introduction of some of these improvements, or who make excuses for the want of them, that their servants are apt to become more careless in the use of them in consequence of the extra security they are believed to afford;" but, "making the most of these tendencies to confide too much in additional means of safety, the risk is proved by experience to be incomparably greater without them than with them;" and moreover, adds Captain Tyler, in a remark which is in as much accord with unaided common-sense as it seems to be with practical experience, "it is found that accidents occur most frequently and with the most serious results not when the men are over-confident in their appliances or apparatus, but when in the absence of them they are habituated to risk in the conduct of the traffic." Nothing, in fact, is so demoralizing to the instinct of caution as danger ever threatening but perhaps long delayed. There is no doubt now in the general mind, and none probably in the mind even of the most supine of railway boards that ever entrusted three or four score of lives to a man who is worked sixteen hours out of the twenty-four, that the line of sound railway reform lies through improvements in mechanism, and that the more work we can give to machinery and the less to men, the safer we shall be. How to get this principle acted upon by the railway companies, or rather how to enforce it upon them, since other means are now plainly hopeless, is the problem to be solved, and we hope to see a determined attempt at its solution in the ensuing session of Parliament. When we find an official closing his report in the mood of calm despair which characterizes Captain Tyler's observation that "the above 238 train accidents were all of a more or less preventable character, the means of prevention are well known, and have sufficiently often been urged as well in individual as in general reports, and it would be only reiteration to allude to them here," we may form some conception of the impotence of the present system of departmental supervision to which the railway companies are nominally subjected.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

This powder has been most favourably noticed by Samuel Wilks, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to Guy's Hospital, in a recent article in the British Medical Journal.

AGENTS:
ATHGATE & Co. ............... Calcutta.
BARRIE & Co. ............... Madras.
TREACHER & Co. ............... Bombay.

## INSURANCES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
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Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq. | The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.
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Richard Nugent, Esq.

SECRETARY.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII., empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY PERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Bombay.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—CAPITAL £1,000,000.—INSURANCES against FIRE can be effected through the Undersigned upon all descriptions of Property, Merchandize, &c., in the City of Bombay and its neighbourhood.
RICHARD MARTIN & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co., Ld.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1843.

The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.
Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
CAPITAL £600,000; REVENUE £160,000.
EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER £4,200,000.
INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED, £650,000.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are empowered to grant Assurances on First-class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to
Calcutta ............ GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay ............ GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

FIRE INSURANCE.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
" Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
" Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
" Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.
The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
" China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
" La Neuchateloise, Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
" Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
" Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed. Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favorable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium ............... £ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto ............... £1,412,466

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £[illegible],250,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1859 ............... £228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1871 ............... £697,261 12s. 11d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.
Life Premiums for 1859 ............... £ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ............... £223,873 12s. 01.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

| AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY. | For the whole term of Life. With Profits. | For the whole term of Life. Without Profits. | For a limited number of Years. One year. | For a limited number of Years. Seven years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| 20 | 38 7 | 30 0 | 21 1 | 22 0 |
| 25 | 41 6 | 32 13 | 23 2 | 24 10 |
| 30 | 44 10 | 35 15 | 26 1 | 27 5 |
| 35 | 48 6 | 39 8 | 28 10 | 29 10 |

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st July 1872.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54
Subscribed Capital ............... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital ............... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ......Rs. 9,677,090

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Andrew Hay, Esq.
C. Peile, Esq. | and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. | F. A. Owen, Esq.
AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. L. S. Bruce.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 19,910, assuring ... ... ... ... £9,717,589-15-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ... ... ... ... ... £1,992,449-12- 0

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were... ... ... £967,709- 3- 5

of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ... " 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

This Company is prepared to grant ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES on the POSITIVE SYSTEM, with participation in Profits. The amounts thus assured are payable to the Assurant at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age.

POSITIVE PROMISSORY NOTES are given in the same manner as with POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES, and the Premiums may be paid up in 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30 Yearly Payments.

These ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES afford an excellent opportunity for providing for oldage, as the rates are calculated from 20 to 60 years of age, so that if a person at 60 wishes to possess the sum of Rs. 1,000 at 65, he could effect his purpose by making 5 annual payments—a person at 55 desirous of possessing the same amount at 65, could extend his payments over 10 years—a person at 50 over 15 years—a person at 45 over 20 years—a person at 40 over 25 years—and a person at 35 would be enabled to extend his payments over 30 years.—Endowment Assurers begin in to pay at 20 can pay up in 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30 years, and obtain the amount assured at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age according to the rate of premium paid.

All particulars relative to rates, &c., can be had on application to
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.
Treacher's Building, Bombay.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

CHIEF OFFICES:
53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon. J. K. BYTHELL (Messrs. Gaddum & Co.)
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Esq. (Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.)
A. E. PEILE, Esq. (Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, & Peile.)
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. (Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.)
TRUSTEE:—OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY:
W. LOUDON, Esq.
BANKERS:
THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.
MEDICAL EXAMINER:
SYDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., Mazagon,
AUDITOR:
T. LIDBETTER.
AGENTS:
MESSRS. GADDUM & Co.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

NATIVE LIVES INSURED FOR SHORT TERMS, FROM 1 TO 10 YEARS, OR FOR LIFE.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS
FOR EACH RUPEES 1,000 ASSURED, WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

| Age next Birthday. | 5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200. | | | 10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100. | | | 15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p. |
| 20 | 91 | 1 | 4 | 49 | 14 | 8 | 38 | 6 | 0 |
| 25 | 98 | 8 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 8 | 39 | 8 | 0 |
| 30 | 104 | 12 | 8 | 58 | 12 | 0 | 43 | 1 | 4 |
| 35 | 116 | 2 | 8 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 47 | 2 | 8 |
| 40 | 126 | 10 | 0 | 70 | 4 | 0 | 51 | 15 | 4 |
| 45 | 138 | 5 | 4 | 77 | 4 | 0 | 57 | 9 | 4 |
| 50 | 151 | 6 | 8 | 85 | 5 | 4 | 64 | 7 | 4 |
| 55 | 166 | 4 | 8 | 95 | 7 | 4 | 73 | 11 | 4 |
| 60 | 184 | 6 | 8 | 108 | 15 | 4 | 86 | 10 | 8 |

| Age next Birthday. | 20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50. | | | 25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40. | | | 30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p. |
| 20 | 29 | 12 | 8 | 25 | 15 | 4 | 23 | 8 | 8 |
| 25 | 32 | 6 | 8 | 28 | 5 | 4 | 25 | 12 | 0 |
| 30 | 35 | 7 | 4 | 31 | 2 | 0 | 28 | 6 | 8 |
| 35 | 39 | 0 | 8 | 34 | 7 | 8 | 31 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 40 | 43 | 4 | 0 | 38 | 6 | 4 | 35 | 11 | 4 |
| 45 | 48 | 6 | 8 | 43 | 10 | 0 | 41 | 0 | 8 |
| 50 | 55 | 2 | 0 | 50 | 8 | 0 | 48 | 5 | 4 |
| 55 | 64 | 8 | 0 | 69 | 6 | 8 | 58 | 12 | 8 |
| 60 | 78 | 0 | 8 | 71 | 12 | 8 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

PAYMENTS MAY BE MADE HALF YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IF DESIRED AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE ON THE ANNUAL RATES.

THE POSITIVE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE

Offers a new and easy method of assuring Lives for any amount from Rs. 1,000 upwards, on most advantageous terms.

The leading features are:—

1st.—Undertaking Life Assurance only, and not combining with it the more hazardous and less remunerative business of Fire and Marine Insurance.

2nd.—Charging our English rates of premium for India, and one uniform rate for the whole world, so abolishing all restrictions on Foreign Residence, Travelling, &c.; the National English Life Table, constructed for the Government, being taken as the basis of the premiums charged.

3rd.—Granting the option to Assurants of paying for their Life Policies a limited number of premiums, extending over five to thirty years, instead of continuing payments during the whole of their life time, payment ceasing after the term of years arranged for have expired, but the full sum assured being paid by the Company, without deduction, should lapse of life occur before the term of years has expired.

4th.—Participations in the Company's Profits to all Assurers alike there being but one scale of premiums, and no advantage gained by one class of Assurants at the expense of another.

5th.—Securing to the assured a sum of money for each premium paid by giving a Positive Promissory Note, or fully paid-up Policy, for the proportion of the sum assured represented by the premium, free from all conditions, and payable "to bearer;" which Promissory Notes, even if future premiums are not paid, remain always in force, and are payable in full at death of the Assured, or may be surrendered to the Company during his lifetime for 40 per cent of the premiums paid.

6th.—Making a sure provision for the payment of Claims by investing in Government Securities, in Trust with the Official Trustee of Bombay, all the Net Premiums received (four-fifths of the gross premiums), and which Fund is only available for the payment of Policies, and can be used for no other purpose. Additional Security to Policy-holders is afforded by the investment in Consols in England of 20 per cent of the paid-up Capital of the Company, to provide for any extraordinary mortality amongst the assured, and to be drawn upon only in case of the Premium Fund failing to meet Claims.

7th.—Exempting sums payable under Positive Notes from Legacy Duty or other charges, neither Probate of Will nor Letters of Administration being necessary to legalize their payment.

PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM.

A married professional man, aged 30, enjoying an income of Rs. 15,000 per annum, drivable from his personal exertions, being desirous of making pecuniary provision for his family at his death might effect a Positive assurance for Rs. 20,000, to be paid for by ten half-yearly premiums of Rs. 56 per Rs. 1,000.

On payment of the first premium, the assured would become entitled to a Positive Promissory Note for Rs. 2,000, being one-tenth part of the sum assured, and also to a Positive Policy for Rs. 18,000 the two sums making up the Rs. 20,000 assured. The Policy for Rs. 18,000 would remain in force until the due date of next premium, on payment of which it would be reduced by Rs 2000, while the Positive Notes would be increased by a like amount. The life of the assured, in the event of his death occuring before all the ten payments were made, would be covered for the full amount of the sum assured, and if he lived to pay all premiums, his income would then be released from further charge on account of the Assurance which would constitute a great advantage to himself and family. At his death, the ten Positive Notes each for Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 20,000 in all upon being presented at the Office for payment, being payable to bearer, would be paid free from any deductions, and without anything being required beyond the usual proofs of death and burial of the assured.

All the expense of a Will, Probate or Letters of Administration, Probate and Legacy Duty being avoided from the form the transactions had been made to assume.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED IN FOUR DIFFERENT FORMS.

1. Policies for whole term of Life with payment of Premiums ceasing at the option of the Assured, after 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.

2. Policies for whole term of Life with Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

3. Policies for short terms of one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, or ten years.

4. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable in the lifetime of the Assured.

Lapsed Policies may be revived without fine at any time on production of an approved Medical Certificate, and payment of arrears of Premium and Interest.

MILITARY OFFICERS ARE ASSURED AT CIVIL RATES.

FOR FULL DETAILS, TABLES OF PREMIUM, &c., reference should be made to the Prospectus, which may be had on application at the Offices of the Company.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.
LONDON......1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS ......1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA .........1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA......1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay. ............D. S. KEMP & Co.



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AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.